THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION | Copyright 1915 By The Christian Science Publishing Society | BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1915—VOL. VII., NO. 149 | PRICE TWO CENTS

MR. BRYAN TOLD FRYE CASE IS IN PRIZE COURT

Action Causes Inquiry by United States at Berlin Whether This Action Is Germany's Answer to the American Note

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The state department has learned officially though not directly from the German government, that the case of the American ship William P. Frye which was sunk Jan. 28 by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, has been referred to a German prize court. As this proceeding is not in compliance with the American government's request in the note of May 6, Secretary Bryan has inquired of the American ambassador in Berlin whether this action is Germany's answer to the American note.

The action has caused surprise here, as the German government has not replied to the American request. It was expected that at least Germany would formally and in writing decline to accede to the American request before sending the case to the prize court.

Responsibility Acknowledged

Germany, it will be remembered, promptly acknowledged responsibility for sinking the Frye and expressed readiness to pay the damages, saying the matter would be referred at once to a prize court. The American reply expressed appreciation of Germany's prompt admission of liability but said that this government "feels that it would be inappropriate in the circumstances of this case and would involve unnecessary delay to adopt the suggestion in your note that legality of the capture and destruction, the standing of the claimants and the amount of indemnity should be submitted to a prize court."

The note called attention to the fact that unquestionably the destruction of the Frye was a violation of the treaty of 1828 between the United States and Prussia. Claim was made only for the value of the vessel and not of the cargo, although the note pointed out that the cargo as well as the ship was protected by the treaty. The note expressed a readiness to furnish any additional information Germany might desire to establish the question of the ship's ownership and amount of damages sustained in consequence of her destruction.

Detention of Ships

Unlisted contraband has been found aboard the ships detained by Great Britain, bound from the United States to European ports. This may be one of the reasons for delay in settlements. This information comes from a source so high that it would be surprising if the President did not know about it.

It is even stated that the attorney for one shipper of a cargo that has been held up by the British admiralty confessed to the concealment of contraband and apologized to a certain American official for misrepresenting the ship's true contents.

While there appears no doubt that a number of bona fide American shipments have been detained for an unnecessary length of time, it also appears true that many shipments have been made from this country for purely speculative purposes with the intention of having the cargoes seized by Great Britain and seeking payment for damages on the basis of top-notch war prices.

With these facts coming to light, the American government, in its negotiations with the British government over interference with neutral shipping, undoubtedly will keep in mind that the shippers have not acted altogether in good faith.

Renewed assurance has come from the English government that American claims on cargoes detained and to be bought by Great Britain will be paid immediately upon receipt of the information sought of the shippers: namely documentary evidence of ownership by the true shippers, contract price or price expected, rate of exchange, insurance, etc.

In many cases the British authorities have been unable to locate or make sure of exactly the people to whom the money should be paid, as owners have shipped through brokers, commission houses, or dealers. The money is ready to be paid, however, just as soon as the price and payee in each case can be ascertained.

PRESIDENT BACK IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON—The yacht Mayflower, returning from New York with President Wilson and his party, anchored Wednesday night in the Potomac river, below Washington, and docked early at the navy yard. The President arrived in Washington at 7 o'clock this morning.

The vessel was met at Pitney Point, Md., 90 miles down the river, by the pilot early Wednesday afternoon and could easily have made the city by night. This was not attempted, however, it being desired to give the President another night on the water before his return to work.

PRESIDENT SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO U. S. FLEET

Country Has Reason to Be Proud and Continue Navy Policy, Says Mr. Wilson

WASHINGTON — President Wilson today made public the message he sent from the Mayflower to the Atlantic fleet, following its departure from New York after he had reviewed it there.

The message was as follows:

"I was greatly struck by the appearance of the fleet and the quiet efficiency shown by the officers and men, as I am sure every one must have been who had the pleasure of seeing it assembled at New York.

"There could have been no more interesting verification of Admiral Dewey's statement that the navy was never in a better or more efficient condition and that the country has every reason to be proud of it, not only, but every reason to go forward in its policy of steadily adding to its strength and equipment."

MOHONK PEACE MEETING HEARS SEC. GARRISON

Head of War Department Says United States Ideals Cannot Be Served Best by Minimizing Problem of Defense

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.—Lindley M. Garrison, secretary of war, spoke at the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration today on "The Problem of National Defense." Secretary Garrison said many people in the United States were not inclined to face the problem squarely, and others favored immediate reduction of armaments because it was held that armaments were likely to induce the very trouble they were designed to prevent. This kind of reasoning, he said, was incomplete and mistaken. People who deprecated precautions and preparations on these grounds were apt to say: "If you are strong enough to fight, you are more likely to fight"—or, stated in the negative, "if your nation is not prepared for war, your nation will be less likely to be involved in war."

"To be perfectly frank," said Secretary Garrison, "I cannot perceive the slightest basis in reason or fact for such a contention; viewing it solely from the negative side, without now adverting to the affirmative side, which this position absolutely neglects. . . . There is no basis for any such unjust animadversion against our nation and our people. There is no better test of real strength than self-control. If we cannot trust our own strength and cannot trust ourselves to control our strength, and cannot trust ourselves not to misuse our strength, how much reliance should we, as sensible men, place upon the conduct of other nations which are strong. . . ."

Chances for Arbitration

Mr. Garrison continued:

There is one other potent factor making for neglect and inattention to the present consideration and settlement of this great subject, and that is one in which you here at this place in this association have peculiar interest. Do not misunderstand me in what I am about to say; I do not attribute any thoughtless consideration to you or your associates. I refer to those who refuse present consideration of existing conditions because of a belief or hope that by some international agreement, new conditions will obtain and new forces be brought into play. I can and do entirely sympathize with every sane and sensible movement that tends to abolish conflict and to insure peace; but I am utterly out of sympathy with the idea that we should neglect or postpone

(Continued on page four, column three)

BRITISH CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT CONTEMPLATED

Mr. Asquith Tells House of Commons Reconstruction Will Be for War Purposes Only—Arthur Henderson for Cabinet

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Thursday—Regarding the coalition government it is stated that Arthur Henderson will take a cabinet post. The new cabinet will be specially arranged for war conditions, posts specially appropriate for war purposes being, if necessary, created.

Certain papers referring to Lord Kitchener's statement regarding the munitions supply attribute the coalition government to a possible war office change.

No cabinet appointments have been actually made but the opinion is expressed that Mr. Balfour will undoubtedly replace Mr. Churchill, who will become secretary for India; Mr. Bonar Law to replace Mr. Lloyd George who, together with Earl Kitchener, will be secretary for war; Mr. Chamberlain to replace Mr. Harcourt.

The Parliamentary Labor party met last night, when it was decided, in view of the country's crisis and because the coalition government will be for the war period and for war purposes only, to accept the prime minister's invitation that they should be represented in the new ministry. It is possible that a labor member in addition to Mr. Henderson will be nominated.

With a view to enabling the House of Commons to discuss the coalition government proposals, the Whitsuntide recess will be shortened, the House reassembling on June 3, instead of June 8, as previously arranged. On its reassembling, a declaration of confidence will be asked for. This will lead to a discussion so that pending this, announcements as to the appointment of various ministers should be accepted with reserve.

Wednesday—Referring to the reconstruction of the government in the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Asquith expressed a desire to say at the earliest possible moment something regarding matters which had been the subject of public report and rumor.

I cannot say more, he said, than that steps are in contemplation which involve a reconstruction of the government on a broader personal and political basis.

Nothing is yet definitely arranged.

Continuing, Mr. Asquith explained that any change that takes place will not affect the offices of the head of the governmnt or the foreign secretary. Also there is absolutely no change in contemplation as to the policy of the country regarding the continued prosecution of the war with all speed and by means of every available resource.

Mr. Asquith added also that any reconstruction made would be for the purposes of the war only and is not to be taken in any quarter for any reason as involving anything in the nature of a compromise on the part of any person or body of persons of their special political purposes and ideals.

The House of Commons will, he said in conclusion, have the fullest opportunity of expressing its opinion before the arrangement comes into effect.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the Opposition's sole consideration in taking part in any of the steps the government will take will be with the one idea of finishing the war successfully.

An earlier report said: Speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Asquith stated that steps were in contemplation involving the reconstruction of the government on a broader basis. No change of policy was contemplated.

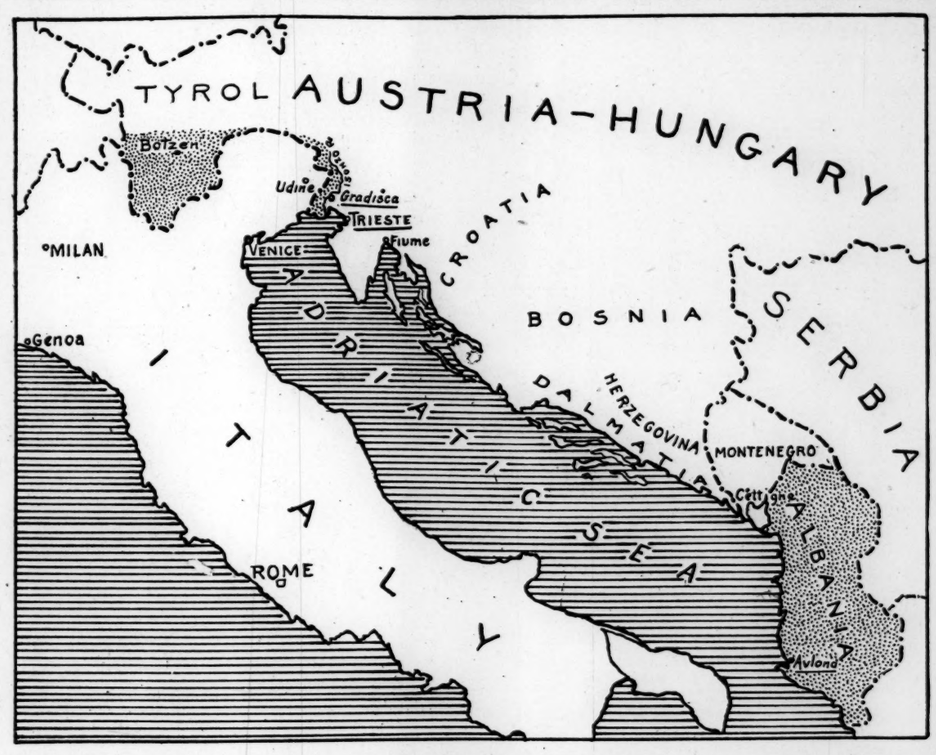
The reconstruction must not be taken to indicate a surrender or compromise. The reconstruction would be for war purposes only.

The latest cable regarding the ministerial change, especially concerning the admiralty and the India office, will in all probability be confirmed.

Mr. Redmond is in Ireland, and it appears that the national government is now fait accompli, and it would seem Mr. Redmond was not consulted.

Another report said: The ministerial situation remains unchanged, but rumors and speculations still abound. The names of the retiring ministers are still said to be the same as cabled this morning. It is affirmed in some quarters that Mr. Balfour will go to the Admiralty, Mr. Churchill to be secretary for India.

LONDON, May 19—Speaking at a Guildhall patriotic meeting today, Bonar Law, referring to the rumors of political changes and combinations of politicians, stated that such combinations would be useless, perhaps worse than useless, unless formed as a means to an end, and that end a combination of the entire nation, organized from top to bottom for the prosecution of the war to a successful termination.



Area shaded on map shows territory involved in concessions offered by Austria to Italy and set forth in the Reichstag by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. Towns underlined are concerned in the negotiations

GERMANS CLAIM TRENCH GAINS ON LORETTE HEIGHT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Thursday—The latest communique reports that there was no action yesterday at any point of the front owing to the fog.

The French, Tuesday night, stopped an attempted attack again in Bois-le-Pretre.

Wednesday—An official communique states that two attempted German attacks were stopped by the French fire east of Ypres.

BERLIN, Thursday—Headquarters report that north of Ypres, the fighting east of the canal favored the Germans.

South of Neuve Chapelle, the British after great artillery preparations began new attacks but were repulsed.

On Lorette height, the Germans took some hostile trenches, capturing two machine guns while strong French attacks against the southern part of Neuville collapsed before the German fire, the French losing heavily.

In Bois-le-Pretre, the French at midnight tried to break through but were held.

WAR PRISONERS EXCHANGE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Thursday—The press bureau issues the correspondence between the foreign office and the British envoy to the Vatican relative to the exchange of British and German civilians unfit to bear arms. The correspondence shows that after the official acceptance of the proposal for the exchange of prisoners the German government suspended its consent until the British government were prepared to treat the commanders and crews of German submarines as prisoners of war.

Correspondence between Sir Henry Howard and the Vatican shows that the latter did all possible to induce Germany to fulfil the agreement made Feb. 26 for the exchange of civilians. Sir Henry explains that he pointed out to the cardinal secretary of state that it would be deplorable for the Vatican if the arrangement fell through after being officially published in England and Italy. His eminence agreed it would be so.

The cardinal state secretary stated also he had made urgent representations to the German government but grieved to have to announce to his Majesty's ministry that they had been ineffective. The cardinal later stated he did not see what more he could do.

BRITISH RECRUIT RULES GIVEN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Thursday—The war office announce, in connection with Earl Kitchener's appeal for more men, the recruits enlisting in the regular army for the duration of the war shall be accepted up to the age of 40 years; minimum standard being 5 feet 2 inches for infantry. This applies also to enlistments in the territorial force.

GOV. WALSH IN VETO SAYS MILK BILL IS UNJUST

Chief Executive Declares That the Measure Would Discourage Massachusetts Production

In his veto message on the "labor clean milk" bill read in the Massachusetts Senate today, Governor Walsh declared its enactment would not improve the condition of milk in the commonwealth, "but on the contrary any such legislation is certain to injure the dairy industry materially and lead to increased cost in the price of milk." He felt that enforcement of present laws on the subject would accomplish any good that might result from the enactment of this bill.

Admitting that no measure presented to him this year has been more persistently advocated, he said he believed that many of the indorsements had been influenced by the name with which the bill has been labelled, the "labor clean milk" bill. "By using the words 'labor' and 'clean milk,' a sentiment can be aroused in any community in favor of proposed legislation," said the Governor.

In critcizing the measure as being without merit and likely to reduce further the rapidly decreasing stock of milch cows in the state, he said that the bill might well have been called: "An act to increase the price of milk and

(Continued on page 13, column five)

BRITISH REPORT ON DARDANELLES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, May 19—The press bureau issues the following statement from the general officer commanding the Mediterranean force regarding the Dardanelles operations. General Cox's brigade repulsed an attack on May 12, inflicting a heavy loss, and the following day a double company of Gurkhas advanced over half a mile. The ground thus won was consolidated despite strong counter attack. On May 16 a Lancashire territorial division progressed considerably during the night, and also the following night. On May 16 also, howitzer batteries, assisted by aeroplanes, destroyed an ammunition wagon of the Turkish howitzers, and later made a direct hit on a gun facing the Australian and New Zealand army corps.

Turkish trenches and a new gun emplacement were demolished by the howitzer fire.

Every day sees an improvement in the Anglo-French positions, and the Turks are reported to have lost very heavily.

KING GEORGE VISITS PRINCIPAL SHIPYARDS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Thursday — King George yesterday paid an informal visit to the principal shipyards and engineering works on the Tyneside, the yards visited including those of Wallsend Slipway Engineering Works, Parsons Turbine Works, Messrs. Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson; Armstrong Whitworth; Hawthorn Leslie's Engineering Works and Shipyard and the Jarrow yards of the Palmer Shipbuilding Company.

FRENCH EQUIPMENT MANAGER IS NAMED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Thursday—M. Albert Thomas, socialist deputy, has been given management of the war department dealing with the artillery and military equipment, having been appointed under secretary of state for war.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN GALICIA AREA SEEN IN REPORTS

Petrograd Says Bombardment of Przemysl Continues—Berlin Tells of San River Success

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Thursday—The general staff report isolated fights in the Shavli region, the Russians capturing several points d'appui, taking several hundred prisoners and machine-guns.

A German counter-attack southeast of Rossieny was repulsed. The battle on the left bank of the Upper Vistula and along the whole Galician front attained a terrific intensity Monday in many regions.

In the Opatow district strong hostile forces retired rapidly behind Iwaniska and were vigorously pursued.

On the front of Tarnow, Brzeghi, Razwadow and on the Lower San, the Russians successfully engaged the Austro-Germans.

In the Jaroslaw-Lezakow sector hostile forces established themselves on the right bank of the San, but south of Jaroslaw, the Russians maintained themselves on both sides of the river.

The bombardment of Przemysl continues.

Between Przemsyl and the Dniester marshes the Russians successfully repulsed new and violent attacks by the Austro-Germans who are striving for success there at all costs. After a desperate fight Monday the Russians dislodged the Germans from the trenches of two battalions near Gousakow, captured by them Sunday.

In East Galicia, in the region of Drohobycz, Stryj, Dolina, the Austro-Germans, despite immense losses, continually hurled fresh masses of troops at the Russians, who successfully counter-attacked at several points.

On the Upper Bystrzyca and near Delatyn and Kolomea, the Austro-Germans, owing to heavy losses of the previous days, remained passive Monday and the Russians made fresh progress, the prisoners and booty steadily increasing.

BERLIN, Thursday—Headquarters report that Russian forces were brought up, Tuesday, on the sector of Shagory-Frauenberg, the former being 32 miles north of Shavli and the latter northwest of Shagory. The Russians attempted to check the troops which had crossed the San, north of Przemysl, but all their attacks failed with heavy losses.

A division of Hanoverian and Oldenburg troops has, during the past two days, made 7000 prisoners at the San crossing, capturing also four cannon and 28 machine guns. Elsewhere the fighting continues.

SUSPENSION ASKED OF RACING IN BRITAIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Thursday—Mr. Runciman yesterday sent a letter to the Jockey Club stating that owing to war circumstances and particularly to the necessity for keeping the railways free from congestion and to special conditions in the munitions areas, the government requests the Jockey Club to suspend all race meetings in Great Britain during the period of the war, except at Newmarket, the peculiar industries and circumstances of which are entirely dependent on racing.

SHIPPING ACT POSTPONED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Thursday—The Board of Trade has decided to take steps to postpone the coming into operation until Jan. 1, 1916, of the merchant shipping act requiring all British ships carrying 50 or more persons, also foreign vessels entering British ports to be provided with wireless telegraphy installations.

PREPARATIONS TO ENTER WAR MADE IN ITALY

Council of Ministers at Rome Discusses Among Other Questions Demand for Extraordinary Military Credit

PARLIAMENT DECIDES

Italian Journal Declares Austrian Offers Made After Time for Acceptance of Demands Had Expired—Nation With Allies

ROME, May 20—By a vote of 365 to 54, Parliament this afternoon passed the bill giving the government full power to act.

In taking this action, Parliament has given formal approval to the war program of the Salandra cabinet. The decision now rests with the ministry. Within 24 hours it is expected a definite announcement will be made.

Similar procedure was followed in 1859, when the government after receiving power from Parliament to act, declared war against Austria.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Thursday—At Tuesday's council of ministers, the questions to be submitted to Parliament today were discussed, including a demand for extraordinary military credit and the authorization for the government special control of all branches of the state administration.

The Messaggero states that documents to appear in the green book to be published shortly showing Italy's attitude at the commencement of the war and her efforts to reconcile her obligations with her aspirations were discussed at the council.

The minister for war, General Zupelli, reported favorably on the military preparations.

Referring to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's announcement of the concessions offered to Italy, the Messaggero states they differ materially from those announced by Herr Erzberger.

The Giornale d' Italia points out that his statements will be completely answered in the green book and the government's statement at the Parliament opening. The Giornale adds, however, that it must be remembered that the Austrian offers were made after the time for the acceptance of Italy's demands had expired, Italy having then made engagements of honor with the triple entente.

Wednesday—It is believed that Prince Buelow and Baron Macchio either presented an ultimatum or demanded their passports during their visit to the Consulta yesterday.

Meanwhile considerable excitement prevails throughout the country and the general feeling is that the announcement of Italian participation in the war will be made within a few hours.

LONDON, May 19—A Christian Science Monitor representative was informed by the Italian embassy that they are entirely without news regarding the latest occurrences in Italy.

Thursday—Inquiry in the same quarters as yesterday elicited the reply that no further information had been received regarding the situation in Italy. There is no question, however, that a definite announcement regarding intervention is expected momentarily.

BERLIN, Thursday—Referring to the Italian situation, the Berliner Tageblatt states that in Italy the mob has conquered, Italy's idol of parliamentarism being shattered. Today, the paragraph continues, the cabinet's program will be the announced program which means a declaration of war with Austria.

CLYDE MEN ARE TO ENTER ARMS SHOPS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Thursday—It is being arranged by the Glasgow and West of Scotland armaments committee to close five Clyde shipyards at Paisley, Bowling and Campbelltown with a view of transferring the workers to manufacture war munitions. Sir Algernon Freeman Firth, member of the war munitions committee, also stated at the British industries fair dinner, yesterday, that the war office had approved the scheme for concentrating the manufacture of war munitions in the national factories.

This scheme, he added, was already operating at Leeds and that Bradford, Keighley and Wakefield would follow suit. He expressed the hope that the whole country would be organized on a similar basis.

ALLIES' ATTITUDE ON SWEDISH NEUTRALITY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Thursday—In answer to a question in Parliament, Mr. Primrose has stated that the British, French and Russian governments offered assurances to the Swedish government early in August that they would guarantee to respect the integrity and independence of Sweden now and in the future so long as Sweden remained neutral.

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"The consummate naturalness of Truth"
A rose hedge in Portland, Ore.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

LORD HARDINGE REVIEWS CHIEF EVENTS IN INDIA

Viceroy Defends New Wheat Plan, Discusses War, and Reaffirms Position on Executive Council for United Provinces

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—Addressing the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi, at the close of the present cold weather session, Lord Hardinge, viceroy and governor-general of India, made a somewhat important speech, passing in review the chief events of the last few months, both foreign and domestic.

His most important references were, of course, to the war. The tone of the speech was markedly optimistic. "We undoubtedly undertake in this country," said Lord Hardinge, "some heavy financial responsibilities, some, indeed, from which other governments, the home government, for example, are exempt, but we are in a position to say today, after eight months of war, that these responsibilities have been fully discharged, and that the strain which was thrown upon us at the outset has now sensibly relaxed."

The viceroy defended the policy of commandeering the entire wheat supply of the country, which, as already indicated, has met with a certain amount of criticism, explaining that "while we intend to keep export under our own control, in order that prices may not be driven up again by sudden or excessive exportation, we are equally desirous of allowing our export trade to be carried on so far as is compatible with the interests of the Indian consumer. I trust," his excellency continued, "that this double object will be achieved."

Turkey

Dealing more directly with the war and that aspect of it which most nearly affects India, Lord Hardinge observed an out-spokenness with regard to Turkey which appears to indicate a departure from the attitude hitherto officially encouraged in India—an attitude of the most studious reticence, for fear of wounding Muhammadan susceptibilities.

"Turkey," he said, "is beginning to experience the folly of the policy into which she has been forced by the reckless disregard, by a small military clique under German tutelage, of her best and highest interests. On every side where the Turkish forces have been engaged in fighting they have met with reverses, and the moment is rapidly approaching when, if the Turkish government are sufficiently wise, they will throw themselves on the mercy of the Allies, and thus free themselves from the German yoke. As an indication of how little the so-called Turkish government is in touch with the real sentiments of the Turkish people, I may mention that a few weeks ago I saw a letter written by a resident in Constantinople in which, after describing the oppression and exaction of the military authorities, the confident opinion of the middle and lower classes of the Turks was expressed in the saying that it will be all right when the British fleet comes up."

Referring to his recent visit to the Persian gulf, Lord Hardinge spoke of Basra as though it were already a province of British India. "Merely the fringes of the Shat-el-Arab," he said, "have so far been cultivated, but the soil is extremely fertile, and only the most elementary schemes of irrigation are required to extend indefinitely the area under cultivation. The climate is splendid, and resembles that of the northern Punjab. I cannot conceive of a country more suitable for Indian immigration in the future, when a more settled form of government has been established."

United Provinces

The viceroy concluded his speech by referring at length to the action taken by the House of Lords in rejecting the measure by which the government of India proposes to create an executive council for the United Provinces, thus bringing those provinces into line with Bengal, Bombay and Behar. It is a long time since any viceroy has expressed himself so plainly upon any action of the executive or the legislature in England.

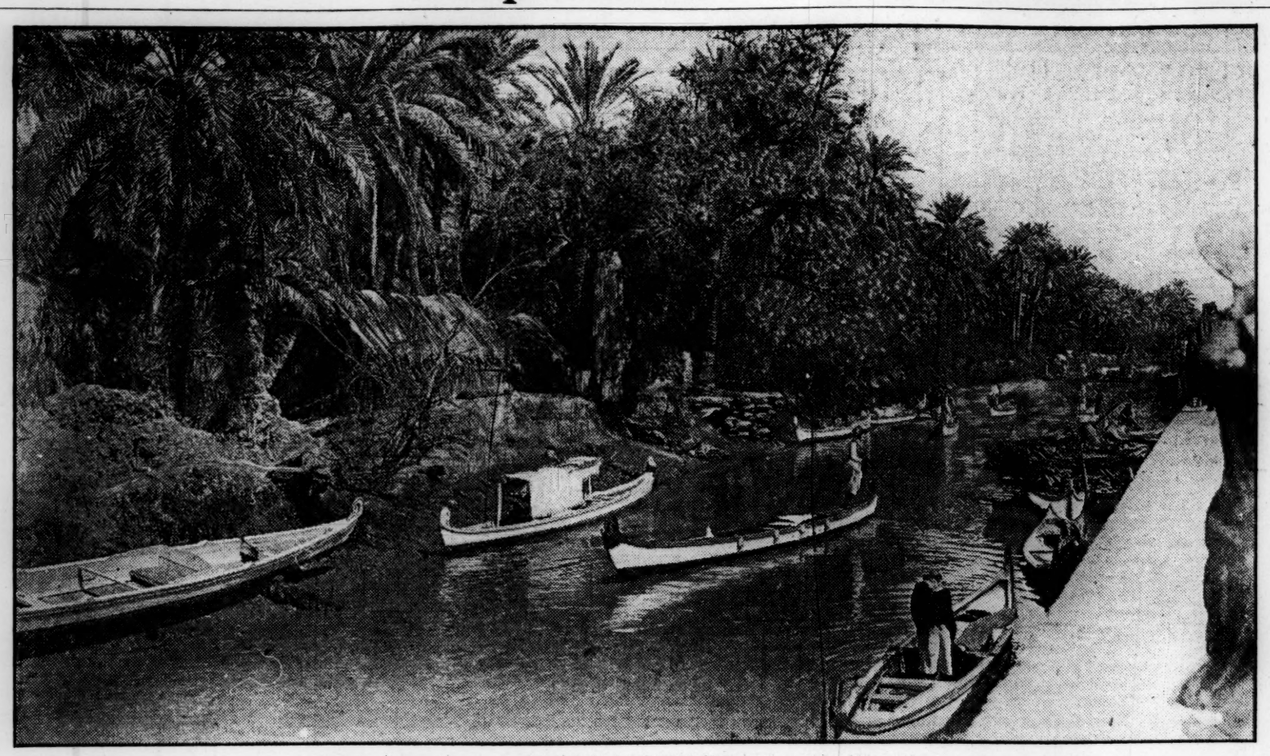
"It may seem to you," he said, "as it does to me, a matter of serious concern that it should be within the power of a small body of peers, who perhaps, hardly realize the rate of progress made in this country during the past few years, to throw out a proposition put by the government of India and his Majesty's government before Parliament with the full approval of Indian public opinion. It seems clear to me, in the circumstances that modification of the law by which such procedure is possible is absolutely essential, and I trust this will be recognized by his Majesty's government. Nobody can reasonably contend that with the advance of civilization, entailing the discussion and solution of new questions of an ever-increasing complexity arising every day, one man government is better than council government. The policy of executive councils for local governments, by which the local administration is less dependent upon the personal equation, and which insures a greater continuity of policy, has already taken root in India, and cannot now be eradicated."

Press Comment

The viceroy finally added, "I regard the proceedings of March 16 in the House of Lords as only a temporary setback, and feel as confident that the United Provinces will have its executive council within a very short period, as that the dawn will follow the night."

Several Anglo-Indian papers reprove Lord Hardinge for his references to the House of Lords, and maintain that the peers had an absolute right to put back the proposal for further consideration, seeing that many experienced Indian administrators were against it, and it is by no means certain that there was any local demand for a council. As if by way of an answer to this challenge several meetings have since been held in the United Provinces to condemn the action of the House of Lords, and to demand that the executive council shall no longer be withheld from those provinces.

With reference to the export of wheat, a notification has now been issued, formally prohibiting all exportation except on the part of the government.



(Copyright by Central News)

A canal scene at Basra

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE MEETS IN LONDON

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The annual meeting of the Royal Society of St. George was held this year in the Mansion House with the lord mayor, Sir C. Johnston in the chair. The honorary secretary, Howard Ruff, read the message which the society had sent to the King on the occasion of the celebration of his name day, as well as that of St. George's, England's Day, and his Majesty's reply. He also announced that the lord mayor had received from the St. George's Society, founded in New York in 1786, a cable stating that all there of English descent were united in working and hoping for England's swift success.

In his reply, the lord mayor, thanking their American kinsmen for their message, stated that "England will not sheathe her sword, drawn in a righteous cause, until justice, honor, and truth are vindicated." The message sent out by the society to branches in all parts of the world was "The day of England dawns. Rally round the flag, the symbol of victory, the herald of peace."

Cables in reply had been received from Queensland, Sydney, Geelong, Ballarat, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Salisbury (Rhodesia), Naauwpoort (Cape Colony), Potchefstroom, Quebec, St. John's (New Brunswick), Brandon (Manitoba), London and Hamilton (Ontario), Shanghai, Tientsin, Fanning island, Huddersfield, England, and from the officers of the third Northumberland Fusiliers.

Harold Cox reminded the members that next June would be celebrated the seven hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Magna Charta, a distinctly English instrument of liberty, and special effort ought to be made to recall to all Englishmen, and indeed all lovers of liberty throughout the world, the magnificent event of Runnymede. Just as they were struggling, seven centuries ago to win their constitutional liberties, so today they were struggling to defend their national liberties and the liberties of Europe.

TUNIS AGRICULTURAL PLAN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. Alapetite, resident general of Tunis, has written to M. Jonnart, senator and president of the Pas de Calais general council, proposing that the young sons of farmers in that department should be sent to the agricultural school of Tunis to be trained in land cultivation free of charge. Those pupils who, after the war, wished to remain in Tunis, would form the nucleus of a school for the training of overseers of agricultural undertaking in various parts of the country. The scheme, M. Alapetite points out, though proposed chiefly for the benefit of a department which has been greatly affected by the war, would also help in the development of Tunis.

NEW ZEALANDERS AND AUSTRALIANS CONFERENCE PLAN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—The Victorian cabinet recently read a letter from the Federal prime minister (Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher) in which was proposed a conference of public men of New Zealand and Australia. This proposal was the result of meetings between the prime minister during his visit to the sister dominion and Mr. Massey the New Zealand prime minister, when they discussed many matters in which both dominions were interested. The proposal was that a conference should be convened in Australia at which would be present representatives of state governments or federal government, in addition to representatives of New Zealand.

Mr. Fisher, in speaking of the proposal, stated he was glad that the Victorian cabinet had made up their minds to coeur in this project. He continued, "Mr. Massey and myself discussed many serious anomalies in the relations between the Commonwealth and New Zealand which, in the opinion of both of us, could be easily cleared away, and I thought that the best and quickest way of doing so would be to hold a conference in Australia. In some of the states there is already reciprocity. There are many other things upon which mutual understandings are necessary. We have for example, different systems of statistics, matters relating to defense, cable rates, and currency among many others which will benefit for discussion. Last, but not least, is the advantage that would accrue from all of us getting better acquainted. In my opinion it should be a joint conference of Commonwealth and state ministers, the reason for this being that New Zealand is in a different position from either the Commonwealth or the states, being sovereign in all matters."

Mr. Fisher thought it would be an advantage to hold the meeting at the time of the premier's conference, which was timed to meet in the beginning of May. He was sure that only good could result from airing each other's views, and the more frequent were the visits the better. Excellent results have always accrued, it may be added, from the imperial conferences that are held in London, when ministers of all the dominions attend, and it is surprising that this latest important movement had not fructified long ere this.

POWER STATION IN TASMANIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—In connection with Lord Rochdale's scheme for erecting woolen mills on the site of the old training school at the Cascades (near Hobart) a representative of the company has arrived in Hobart to make preliminary arrangements. The intention is to have the mills ready to start as soon as the state's hydro-electric power is made available. The work of completing the first unit of the hydro-electric power station is being pushed on, but a good deal of machinery has still to arrive. This will give practically 10,000 electric horsepower. The transmission line is being constructed with a capacity of 20,000 horsepower, and so is the canal, while the dam will have a capacity of 40,000 horsepower and upward.

WOMEN AND WAR SERVICE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—A splendid response has been given by the women of Scotland to the government's call for female labor for war service. The women registering themselves are mostly of the educated middle classes, and the majority of these have made application for clerical work. Many have asked for employment as chauffeurs and shell-makers, and others have placed themselves at the disposal of the authorities, stating their willingness to train for any employment for which they may be required.

IMPROVEMENT OF RAILWAY LINES IN AUSTRALIA URGED

Prime Minister Advocates Bringing Capitals Closer Together by Better Railway Service

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—The prime minister of Australia, the Right Hon. Andrew Fisher, M. P., speaking of the proposed electrification of the suburban railways in Melbourne, to cost a large sum of money, contended that surely the Commonwealth generally could afford some £6,000,000 sterling to reduce the long distance at present existing between the capitals, to develop an enormous area of rich country and to facilitate commerce generally. This was apart from defense considerations.

Mr. Fisher continued: "It should not be overlooked that the latest estimate for converting the trunk lines connecting the capitals to a 4 feet 8½ inches gauge is about £12,000,000. This sum would merely provide a running way by the present circuitous routes, and over the existing heavy grades, for rolling stock of uniform design. It would not open up a single acre of new territory, although it certainly would facilitate some of the business of the states affected. Complete unification to the standard gauge is estimated to cost about £37,000,000. The importance of unification cannot be overestimated, but even when the work has been accomplished, if nothing further is done, the Commonwealth will still have failed to effect all the direct and safe means of transit which adequate defense of the continent demands. To reason that we have no knowledge as to when our land defense policy may be put to the trial, and that, therefore, the essential side to land defense may be neglected for the time being, is merely the evasion of an obvious responsibility. At the time that the expenditure on the Australian navy was first mooted there was a similar uncertainty as to when the ships would be needed. As regards railways, there may clearly be a time when it is too late to act.

"The position at present is simply that the government is considering these matters, and if, in providing efficiently for the defense of the Commonwealth it can also add materially to the development of the country the money expended on any scheme that may ultimately be adopted will prove to be well spent. Such a scheme will increase the production of the soil; it will not only give facilities to settlers, but bring the means of civilization to their doors, and carry out the policy all sensible people in this country desire, i. e., that the country shall grow in equal proportion to the cities. If otherwise sound, therefore, this enterprise should receive the wholehearted support of the people."

NEW SCANDINAVIAN THEATRICAL PLAN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—At a recent meeting held by the respective directors of the National theater in Christiania, the Royal theater in Stockholm, and the Royal theater in Copenhagen, it was decided that a company from one of these theaters should give a performance in the capital of one of the other countries annually. By this means it is hoped to further the knowledge of each country's poetical works in the neighboring country.

Representations will be given chiefly of the works of the national writers, Holberg in Denmark, Strindberg in Sweden and Ibsen and Bjornson in Norway. The idea of collaboration between the three countries has been discussed for some years, but until now it had been found impossible to come to any arrangement.

FOOD QUESTION IS DISCUSSED IN GERMAN JOURNAL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

FRANKFORT, Germany—The Frankfurter Zeitung recently devoted a lengthy article to a review of the food question, and reminded its readers that they were entering upon the critical period which would precede the harvesting of the new crops. After August they would have adequate supplies for another year, but in the meantime they must hold out with what they had. The English chancellor of the exchequer had declared a few months previously that he feared the German "potato-bread spirit" more than Hindenburg's effective strategy, and the time had now come for them to prove what that potato-bread spirit could do.

The position of our supplies when war broke out, the article continued, is not known. Of our annual consumption of about 16,000,000 tons of breadstuffs we lacked eight per cent, being accustomed in time of peace to import that amount from abroad. The deficit was increased this year by low crops, devastations in East Prussia and part of Alsace-Lorraine, and exports of grain to Switzerland, to 15, or perhaps 20 per cent. Above all we lacked the enormous quantity of fodder that we usually import; of late years we have regularly imported almost 3,000,000 tons of barley fodder alone, in addition to quite 1,000,000 tons of maize, and 2,000,000 tons of other fodder stuffs. There had been no attempt of any kind to collect war supplies in time of peace, and the only important reserve we possessed was that of the vast stock of cattle, the stock of pigs being a record one. The embargo placed upon the exportation of sugar also enabled us to retain the large quantity usually sent abroad, for home consumption.

The Frankfurter Zeitung then proceeded to examine the steps that had been taken to cover the deficit, and pointed out that if certain measures, including the reduction of the stock of cattle, had been taken earlier, there would have been no cause for anxiety. As it was, however, the bread supply had now been satisfactorily regulated, and the recent government decree was designed to assure in a similar manner the supply of potatoes. In this connection the writer expressed his admiration for the wonderful way in which the various communal authorities had executed the government decrees, and the readiness which the entire nation had shown to cooperate in the gigantic economic scheme.

AUSTRALIA AND EXPOSITION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—In connection with the Panama-Pacific exposition, the Commonwealth prime minister received from his Majesty the King, the following telegram: "The King is much gratified to know that Australia is represented at the Panama exhibition to celebrate the success of an enterprise by which, thanks to the great work of the United States the old world is drawn closer to the Commonwealth of the Southern seas. His Majesty wishes all success to the Australian pavilion." In reply Mr. Fisher telegraphed: "Australia's contribution to great exhibition is dedicated to promotion of arts, of peace, and abiding friendship with United States."

FRENCH AGRICULTURAL LABOR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The committee on agricultural labor, appointed recently, held its first meeting with M. Fernand David, minister of agriculture, in the chair. Discussions took place concerning the employment in land cultivation of refugees, and prisoners of war, and on the cooperation of the army in the work of the harvests. The scheme of organizing a national department of agricultural labor was also gone into. Among the members of the committee are MM. Emile Loubet, Meline, Gomot and Viger.

VIEW EXPRESSED ON KHALIFATE IN LONDON JOURNAL

Lord Cromer Says Rumor of Egyptian Ruler Being Candidate for Khalif Is Unfounded

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In a letter to the Times, Lord Cromer deals with the question of the khalifate. It cannot be doubted, Lord Cromer says, that there is at this moment some anxiety current among Moslems as regards the future of Islam, coupled, possibly, with some suspicions as to the general attitude of the British government, and British public opinion toward Islamism. This, I think, is due, inter alia, to doubts as to the future of the khalifate in the not improbable event of the Ottoman empire crumbling to pieces. It is, of course, perfectly well known to all oriental students that the khalifate was usurped by Selim I. in 1517, and that although the right of subsequent Sultans to be considered khalifs has been tacitly accepted by the vast majority of Moslems, the assumption of the title is in reality invalid. The point is one on which the former Sultan was extremely sensitive.

In 1890 Mukhtar Pasha was ordered to distribute in Egypt a special edition of the Sahih-el-Bokhari, which had been prepared under the Sultan's orders, and in which the passages relating to the conditions necessary to justify the assumption of the title of khalif were omitted. The Ulema, however, refused to have anything to say to this spurious production.

Lord Cromer then goes on to point out the desirability of realizing what is the true nature of the Moslem view on this subject. I naturally speak under correction, he says, on a subject of this delicate and difficult nature, but if I understand rightly it is held that due exercise of the spiritual power cannot be insured unless the Khalif is placed in a position of assured political independence. Hence, although possibly the substitution of some khalif other than the Sultan of Turkey might be effected without any very great shock to Moslem opinion and sentiment, the recognition of a khalif who could directly or indirectly be brought under non-Moslem influences would be strongly resented. It is well known that a mischievous rumor gained some currency a short time ago that there was an idea of the recently appointed Sultan of Egypt being brought forward as a candidate for the khalifate. This rumor was, I am aware, wholly devoid of foundation, but the mere fact that such an idea should have been mooted in irresponsible quarters caused much alarm and excited some suspicion as regards the intention of the British government.

Lord Cromer concludes by saying that without venturing to make any very definite proposal as to the manner in which this subject should be treated, he is of opinion that it should be fully considered by the highest British authority on oriental affairs, in conjunction with their Moslem advisers, "with a view, possibly, to issuing some manifesto which might reassure the world of Islam in the sense of acquainting them with the importance which Great Britain, as a great Moslem power, attaches to the political independence of the Khalif, whoever he may be."

ITALIAN MOTOR BOAT CORPS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—The Italian minister of the marine has put forward a plan, which now awaits government sanction, for the institution of a volunteer corps of motor boat navigators, who would render aid to the regular fleet in case of need by undertaking patrol duties, and eventually by participating in military operations. Owners of motor boats are asked to enroll themselves, and to be ready to respond to any call that may be made upon them, and confidence is expressed that the patriotism of such owners will soon render the proposed organization an accomplished fact. The Giornale d' Italia has published the names of 48 deputies to the Italian Chamber who are officers in the Italian army, either in active service or retired, and of six who are naval officers. There are also other deputies who are liable to be called upon to take up military duties.

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LORD KITCHENER ON THE WORKSHOP AND THE CONFLICT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—A message to the employees of Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., from Lord Kitchener was lately taken to Barrow by Sir Vincent Caillard, a director of the company, and posted at the company's yard. In this message the secretary for war said:

I impressed upon you, last September, the importance of the government work upon which you are engaged, and marked my appreciation of your efforts and the quality of your work. After seven more months' experience of war and of the enormous expenditure of arms and munitions which its successful prosecution requires, I again appeal to you to continue to exercise your skill and experience at full pressure for the purpose of delivering to the army the great supplies which our fighting men are relying upon.

It is not your privilege, Lord Kitchener continued, to be able to exhibit acts of valor in the field, but your efforts in the workshops are as necessary to the speedy and successful end of the war as the bravery of your comrades in the fighting line. By conscientious work and good time keeping you enable the full output to be obtained from the machinery of the works. Anything less than the full output means gallant British lives sacrificed unnecessarily and victory postponed. I appeal to every employee, the letter concluded, whether engaged directly upon the manufacture of munitions, or upon the erection of buildings or machines for their production, to give his best service and so fully cooperate with our brave army in the field.

BELGIAN NATIONALITY IN AUSTRIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—In the course of a recent lawsuit in Vienna between a Belgian and an Austrian, the question was raised as to whether, in view of the German occupation of Belgium, the former was to be regarded as a Belgian, or a German subject. The Austrian court decided that Belgian subjects had not lost their nationality on account of the German occupation.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

STUDY IS MADE OF PROBLEMS IN DUAL MONARCHY

Examination of Situation in Recent Years Shows Great Master Problem Is Austria From the Point of View of Hungary

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Although the present wide-flung struggle in Europe has so deeply submerged all the great problems with which diplomacy exercised itself, and on which journalism expended itself before the war, it is necessary to keep in view the fact that they are, for the most part still very much in existence, that they are, in fact, still great, if silent factors in the struggle, and that sooner or later, in some form or other, they will come up for final settlement. Nowhere, perhaps, is this more the case than in Austria-Hungary. For many years past the notes of interrogation round about the dual monarchy and scattered up and down its length and breadth have steadily increased. More and more the happy hunting ground for the political prophet, Austria-Hungary's problems before the war were a great multitude, and the changes which could be rung on them innumerable. It is true that the issues were not infrequently so confused that the problems of Austria were mixed up with those of Hungary and vice versa. This, however, only led to the outlining of other problems, greater or lesser, "and so," as Swift has it, "ad infinitum." Bohemia, Italia Irredenta, Croatia, Transylvania, all stand round like pillars of perpetual reproach and reminder. Then there is the vast question of the little Russians in Galicia, the great amorphous legacy from Aerenthal, Bosnia and Herzegovina spreading out into the vast master problem of the southern Slav; then above all and through everything Austria from the viewpoint of Hungary, and Hungary from the viewpoint of Austria.

Press

Perhaps one of the most interesting phases brought about by the present war is the manner in which all these problems are discussed in the allied and in the greater part of the neutral press, entirely from the allied standpoint. Austria-Hungary is largely left out of account, and in not a few instances the problems are being discussed on the basis adopted by the football team that, having lost their ball, decided to continue the game without it. The future of Bohemia, for instance, its aspirations after autonomy, the possibility and inevitability of their fulfilment, how it should be done, what safeguards should be provided, which great power should exercise "the master influence," and to what extent, are all questions freely canvassed without very much reference to the opinions of Vienna or Budapest.

The same may be said of Italy and the Trentino, of Italy and Serbia in regard to Dalmatia, of Rumania in regard to Transylvania and the little Russians in Galicia.

All these problems, however, have another side. Without being led into an expression of opinion, one way or the other, it is possible to review the situation in each one of them from the historical standpoint, and thus gain some just sense of the probable direction in which these problems will develop in the future. Such a task, of course, would be impossible within the compass of a short review. To deal with the question justly would fill many volumes. Very often, however, it is useful in considering the position of any country to make a rapid survey of the main points in its great outstanding political problems, to try to obtain a just appreciation of the whole matter in one view, to climb up in fact, so far above the forest as not to have one's view obstructed by the trees.

Southern Slavs

In any such comprehensive survey of Austria-Hungary and her affairs the Southern Slav question inevitably attracts first attention. The ostensible cause of the whole war, Vienna has little reason to regard with unmixed satisfaction Aerenthal's master stroke of 1908. The defeat of Isvolsky at Buchlau left behind it, as was almost inevitable, much bitterness which needs must be dissipated somehow or other. This much is history. Aerenthal's policy raised a host of questions which, as time went on, clamored more and more for settlement. Whatever may be said for or against Serbia's aims, her claim to reunite in one big Serbia all the Southern Slav states, the fact of the existence of such a claim on one side and the Hapsburg tradition of "more acres" on the other, rendered any settlement in the last degree difficult. The backing down of the Serbian sentiment in 1908, the repudiation by Serbia of all bitter feelings in regard to the matter towards Vienna deceived no one. The mistake, however, of the reviewer of today in the allied and neutral press is to see only the Serbian side and nothing of the viewpoint of Austria-Hungary.

In spite of much failure and much high-handed method, largely due to the perpetual opposition directed against her, Austria-Hungary has striven hard to improve conditions for the peoples in her Southern Slav dominions. Bosnia and Herzegovina are largely transformed. Even in Croatia, Hungarian rule has had a large measure of good mixed with much that is the reverse, and throughout the other Slav states similar efforts towards material betterment of conditions have been vigorously carried through. The heart of the problem, however, lies far outside of these material considerations, which, it may be taken, will weigh but little in its final solution. Here then is the riddle which Aerenthal, building far otherwise than he knew, first definitely called into being, which Count Berchtold struggled with and failed to solve, which now Baron Burian, prompted the while from Budapest, wrestles with with all his Magyar doggedness. It is, of course, the grand question of Austro-Hungarian domestic policy, but there are many others.

From the Southern Slav states, with all their many problems, the reviewer passes on to the next "pillar of reproach," Transylvania. Here, again, Austria-Hungary is faced with very much the same conditions, the same desire of a people to be united with their conationalists under another dominion, the same charge, against Hungary this time, of tyrannous methods, of desire to stamp out nationality, all the usual charges in fact ever brought against its ruler by an alien people in a state of discontent. Passing north, the reviewer pauses for a moment at an admittedly bright spot, so far as Austrian reputation is concerned, namely, Bukowina. Here it is generally admitted Austria has shown herself capable of ruling well and administering justice with an even hand. Bukowina, however, is a small territory, a crown land which matters little either way. There is, or rather was before the war, peace enough in Bukowina, but when the traveler crosses the border into Galicia, now almost entirely in the hands of Russia, he is met with another outburst of reproach. The same conditions obtain everywhere, as were noted in Transylvania, and in the Southern Slav states; the same claim for reunion and the same charges of misgovernment with, perhaps, just as much to be said for and against them. Moving still further west, the next stopping place is Bohemia. Here indeed is a problem full of age and full of complexity. In many ways it is different from the other problems. In Bohemia one is met, not with a desire for reunion, but with a desire for liberation. Bohemia was a kingdom, it is said, when the dominion of the Hapsburgs was a little castle and a few square miles of territory on the banks of the Aar.

The Czech

After centuries of complete subjugation, for nearly 100 years now the Czech has been awakening, like so many other small nations in Europe, to a very decided consciousness of nationality. With the revival of the Czech tongue and literature has come an increasing consciousness of the solidarity of the Czech peoples. In Prague today it is more difficult to get on in certain quarters with the German tongue than with any other, and whilst the more cautious Bohemian of today deprecates any idea of Bohemia as a separate kingdom, all Czechs are agreed in a desire for a very definite autonomy. Long before the war precipitated this, in common with so many other questions, the struggle in regard to it had swayed back and forth, and whilst its intensity has unquestionably been exaggerated, nevertheless it is sufficiently strong to place it quite definitely on Europe's ponderous ledger, as an account demanding settlement.

The last stopping place on the circle of political problems which surround Austria-Hungary is in that district known to the Italian patriot as Italia Irredenta. If the clamor in Bohemia is loud, it is louder in the Trentino, and round about Trieste. The Italian in unredeemed Italy, as is generally the case in such circumstances, is even more of an Italian than his brethren over the border. For many years past Vienna has striven to keep peace in the Italian lands by the sorry method of playing off one party against another. Slav and Italian have been kept at loggerheads in order to divert the attention of both from plotting against Austria. The Trentino, however, and the districts further south round about Trieste and Fiume are strongly Italian, and the last few months have seen the Italian element strengthening its hand. So the Italian question joins on to the Southern Slav question, and the circle is complete. As to that other great master problem, namely, Austria from the point of view of Hungary, and Hungary from the point of view of Austria, the most remarkable fact of recent years, ever since Andrassy held the reins of external policy some 40 years ago, has been the growing ascendency of Hungary.

With Baron Burian at the Ballplatz and Count Tisza virtually in supreme control, the ascendency of Hungary today would seem to be complete. To a very great extent, of course, the fog of war hangs over the vast bulk of the dual monarchy. The working out of her problems is only seen by the outside world through rumor and a highly censored press. Little really is known. Men still adhere to old sayings and old creeds in regard to much that is obviously changing past all recognition. There are still men in a thousand streets who repeat Palacky's famous aphorism, "If Austria did not exist it would be necessary to invent her," and to them that is for a settlement of all questions. In the streets of Berlin, too, maybe is heard more often than before Metternich's sarcastic confession "Asia begins on the Landstrasse." The future alone, however, will show how far such catch phrases are still applicable. The Austrian question, said a recent able writer on the subject, is whether she can "find herself." He adds that it is a question upon which it would be "rash to dogmatize above all negatively." The advice is sound enough, and the survey of her many problems, just presented, may help to an understanding of how great is the task before her. The wise man will offer no opinion as to the possibility or otherwise of its achievement.

EFFORTS TO PLACE RESPONSIBILITY FOR GREAT WAR

German Professor Studies the Positions of France, Russia and England in European Conflict

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Dr. Arnold Meyer, professor of history at Rostock University, has published a pamphlet on the antecedents of the war.

The pamphlet is entitled "Wherein Lies England's Guilt," and opens with an examination of the positions of France, Russia, and England: The reasons which the two former had for going to war, Dr. Meyer maintained, were comprehensible and intelligible. France was inspired by the thirst for honor and revenge; Russia by ambition, and the prospect of securing Constantinople. Contrary, however, to the view of most of his fellow-countrymen, the writer did not consider that commercial envy could logically have imparted a similar impulse to England. He preferred to examine more closely the previous situation of England, and arrived at the conclusion that it really was an unreasoning fear of Germany and of the German fleet that had induced her to conclude what was, in reality, nothing but a truce with her natural, and inevitable opponent, Russia. The achievement by Edward VII. of the seemingly impossible Anglo-Russian understanding had been the greatest diplomatic feat of the century and had been based upon a genuine distrust of Germany, a distrust which grew in intensity from 1900 onward. The danger, the professor maintained, was quite imaginary, but it was that seeming danger, rather than the real Russian peril, which determined English policy, and led to the formation of the triple entente, an alliance which the professor regarded as the undoubted cause of the war.

The question, however, as to whether England had desired war still remained to be answered, and Dr. Meyer considered that events proved that she had not. He refused to regard the alleged military conventions between England, France and Belgium as a proof of England's aggressive intentions, and considered that the latter country was under no binding obligation to enter into the war, and that the theory that Sir Edward Grey had concealed the existence of such an obligation from Parliament was highly improbable. Moreover, a review of England's conduct since the entente came into being proved that she had invariably avoided war whenever a crisis arose, and the presumption was, therefore, that the object of her "encircling" policy had been not war, but the attainment of a diplomatic position strong enough to impose limits on German oversea and oriental policy. Indeed, Dr. Meyer found it impossible to conceive that England, placed between the two dangers of Germany and Russia, could have worked for years for a war, the outcome of which she could not possibly foresee, and in which she could not desire victory for either side.

The question that remained to be answered, therefore, was: If England did not desire the world-war, why did she not prevent it? The answer was that she could not, and therein lay her guilt and her responsibility. The whole scheme of her policy against Germany was based upon the supposition that she held the lead in the triple entente. She had overlooked the fact that the exploitation of French-German and German-Russian antagonisms for English ends involved a far greater danger to the peace of the world than those antagonisms in themselves. Russia and France might be no match for Germany and Austria by themselves, but the support of the greatest sea-power rendered them aggressive and heightened the danger of war. When the crisis came, therefore, England was helpless.

Dr. Meyer gave Sir Edward Grey credit for endeavoring to prevent the disaster, but it was impossible for England to restrain Russia, and she was compelled to stand by France or suffer political bankruptcy. She had, in fact, played with fire, and it was the gigantic frivolity of her policy which led to the world-war.

WAR BONUS TO COST GLASGOW £140,000 A YEAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—The war bonus, lately voted by the town council to their employees, will cost the city an annual additional expenditure of £140,000. The bonus is to cover the increased cost of living in war time. As the vote passed by a narrow majority and without full discussion, it has raised some controversy, especially as the city has many expensive schemes on hand, in the way of new bridges, water and drainage works, tramway extensions and so forth which would not have been felt too hard a task in peace, but with which the exigencies of war have interfered.

There is, however, no reason for anxiety, as Glasgow's credit is so good that it can borrow money at a cheaper rate than any other community. In granting the war bonus, the Glasgow corporation is following the example of the government, and had the allowance been confined to workmen earning up to 40s. a week there would have been general approval, but as it is, many ratepayers are contributing to a war bonus to persons earning a great deal more than themselves.

SPAIN'S STATUS IN PRESENT WAR MORE APPARENT

Count de Romanones Issues Declaration Favoring Pronounced Sympathy With Allies—Senor Maura Expresses Like Views

(By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

MADRID, Spain—There has just been an amazing development of Spanish feeling in regard to her war policy. The Count de Romanones, touring in the Balearic Isles, has issued a declaration favoring a more pronounced sympathy with France and England for the benefit of Spanish interests. This came just before a great meeting of the Maurists at the Theatre Royal, Madrid, which was most thoroughly organized and which created more interest than any political meeting which has been held for ages past. Senor Maura himself came to speak at it, and from many parts of Spain his followers hurried to the capital to hear what he had to say. From Bilbao, for instance, a day's journey from Madrid, 500 excursionists came. The scene at the meeting was full of excitement. It was known that Spain's attitude to the war would be discussed, and as nine-tenths of the Maurists are understood to be decidedly Germanophile it was believed that the government's neutrality, not to say careful sympathy with England and France, would be condemned. The party were looking for that, and they were staggered when they heard from their chief sentiments of an entirely opposite character. Nothing more remarkable or significant has ever happened in Spain. Maura, former premier is a Conservative of the old kind, a reactionary, a hater of the new ideas, and an irreconcilable. He is a man of enormous personality, peculiarly Spanish. He is one who inspires stronger feelings than anybody else in Spain, part of which admires him with a deep fervency while the other part dislikes him. When the Dato government was formed the prime minister went to his house to ask him to join it, but he was not there. He had been to the Palace to see the King just previously, and, as he left his Majesty's presence, he jumped into an automobile with only a hand bag and declared he was going away for three or four days, declining to say where. He left the new Conservative government to get out of all its difficulties unaided by him. That was his attitude. "Down with Maura," shrieked many Madrilenos. "Long live Maura," shouted others. That is the way.

Now this speech of Maura's in the Theatre Royal is sensational. The Maurists are bewildered, dumfounded, and disappointed. But they have got to think and agree. After criticizing the financial policy of the government during the war, he declared that Spain ought to be supported and represented in this European upheaval. Nations which are absent from it, he said, will pay the costs. As it was, Spain was isolated. The government had brought about this isolation by prohibiting discussion of external affairs and advocating silence. It was impossible for any nation to hold aloof from international life, and at this crisis Spain should certainly not maintain an attitude of disinterestedness. Then he went on, "I had the honor and responsibility in 1907 of signing my name to the Carthagena agreement. Concerning that agreement and those with France, I do not recall that there was any great protest in this country, although all of us are aware that it is difficult to obtain complete agreement upon any subject in Spain. How was this? The reason is that the Carthagena agreements were no invention, they were not a theory, they were not even a desire. They were the reflection of the reality, of a combination of realities, incoercible, imperative, and evident. Upon the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts, our country holds a situation which those agreements define in the community of interests with England and France, and the reciprocal promise of maintaining and working in favor of that community and of the status quo. It was not a policy which would have occurred to this or that government.

While I respect all opinions, I understand that there are people who think, and who devoutly believe, that other kinds of connections would have been more convenient for Spain. To these I would like to make one recommendation, and it is this: That in order to be able to exercise the right of choice it is necessary to form an integrity of personality and to invigorate it, and once you possess liberty of option and properly organized forces of resistance, then the moment for deliberation and decision has arrived."

Senor Maura then expressed himself in almost the same terms as those employed by the Count de Romanones at Palma, and declared repeatedly that Spain's position now is exactly what it was in 1907, and that it was hardly possible to think of modifying the Carthagena agreement, or of turning their eyes in another direction. There were 5000 people at the meeting, and after it was over there were hundreds asking of other hundreds "Is Spain then going into the war?" The Count de Romanones has been interviewed at Palma upon it, and said he was glad he and Senor Maura were in agreement, but as to Spain taking, before the declaration of peace, the side of the nations which her geographical position indicated, he feared that the Maurists might not in all cases follow their leader, their organs in the press being frankly opposed to the Allies.

When the Queen was in the south recently she met her brother, an English officer, going to the war, at Algeciras. He went over there from Gibraltar to meet her. Crowds gathered and cheered them, and one man shouted in a voice that was heard above the din, "Is it possible there is still a Spaniard to favor the German cause after what we are now seeing?" Then there were more cheers than ever.

HARVARD CLUB OF PARIS HOLDS ANNUAL DINNER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Harvard Club of Paris has lately held its annual dinner under the chairmanship of James Hazen Hyde.

Amongst those present were the American ambassador William Sharpe, MM. Brieux, Boutroux, and Alfred Capus of the Académie Française, and many members of the club.

After referring to the old ties which united America and France, and which were yearly drawing them more closely together by the interchange of intellectual and moral influence, the chairman spoke also, of the remarkable dignity with which the civil population in France had borne themselves during a period of the greatest trial.

The speech of the evening was that of M. Brieux who described some of his experiences on his recent visit to the United States, when he represented the French Academy at the meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. M. Brieux had been advised, he said, to avoid saying or doing anything which might be interpreted as an act of propaganda in favor of France, and he gave some amusing accounts of the tactics he had been called upon to use to avoid the newspaper correspondent on his arrival. He told with much warmth of his admiration, generally for the women of America and especially for their unbounded generosity to those who were affected by the war.

He was much impressed by his visit to Chicago for the purpose of attending a banquet by old Harvard students at the University Club there and by the enthusiastic reception they accorded him.

M. Brieux appreciated immensely the great number and sumptuous equipment of the public libraries, most of which had been provided by men of public spirit and which were unique in the whole world, and he was no less impressed by the American's love of tradition and of the memories of the glorious past.

M. Lucien Poincaré, under secretary of state for public instruction also spoke, saying, amongst other things, that France presented herself with confidence before the tribunal of the neutral states and that her trial must result in an early decision in her favor.

A great many old Harvard students attended the banquet, including a considerable number who at the moment are engaged in American ambulance work in Paris.

GLASGOW HEARS DISCUSSION ON PERMANENT PEACE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—Charles P. Trevelyan, M. P., addressed a meeting of the local branch of the Union of Democratic Control in Glasgow on the "Policy For a Permanent Peace." Sir D. M. Stevenson, who presided, stated that the aim they had before them was not peace at any price, but the creation after the war of a united states of Europe.

Mr. Trevelyan said that it was his deep and rooted belief in democracy that had guided his actions at the present time. They were not agitating a stop-the-war policy. Their eyes were directed to the future and their hopes were for a better Europe in time to come. It was often said that they were fighting to crush militarism, but that was an entirely false ideal. He did not think they could crush militarism by force, because it came from the very existence of great armaments. Militarism was not the doctrine of the masses of the people. The only way it could be destroyed was by showing the people that they had another security than arms. That security could be obtained by making quite certain that instead of repeating the mistake of Germany in 1870, they would see that, when it came to the territorial settlement of Europe, so far as it was humanly possible, it should be on the lines of the desires of the population whose destinies were being decided.

TASMANIAN MILLS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—The federal defense department has commandeered the complete manufacturing capacity of the Waverley Woolen Mills near Launceston and the mills of Aikmen & Sons, and Johnstone Brothers at Hobart, for an indefinite period from May 3. Blankets and flannels are required and the entire plant will be devoted to their production. While the requisition lasts the supply of woolen goods for the local trade will be entirely suspended, but all the mills have substantial stocks of various lines on hand, and these, the defense authorities are not interfering with. Several mills have previously been secured in Victoria, and South Australia will be the next state visited.

UNITED STATES NEUTRALITY IS COMMENTED ON

French Paper Considers Speech Delivered by Woodrow Wilson at American Press Gathering

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Temps devotes a leading article to the speech delivered by Mr. Wilson at a meeting of the American press. The speech is of special importance, it says, because it clears up a point on which there has been much speculation, that is, the exact character of American neutrality and the political value of its absolute maintenance. Never has there been a moment when any doubt could be felt as to the sincere desire of the American cabinet to deal with all the belligerents with a strict impartiality, and this was not always an easy task, for it had to contend with the popular sentiments which were aroused by the methods of making war adopted by the Germans and Austrians as well as by the pressure which a strong German propaganda sought to exercise through the exploitation of political passions.

"The principle on which Woodrow Wilson bases his attitude," continues the Temps, "is the impossibility of one nation setting itself up to judge another. This is, incontestably, the strictest form of neutrality which can be imagined, but it is hardly possible to abide by it strictly, whatever the nature of events, for a war like the present one involves the solution of problems which interest the whole of humanity and provoke, in special circumstances, actions on the part of non-belligerents, which have the same value as the pronouncement of a judgment. The reply which the government of the United States has just made to the German note to which Count Bernstoff gave such an inopportune publicity, is perhaps an action of this nature. But Mr. Wilson leaves no room for doubt when he adds that the United States is the mediating nation of the world. He intends to reserve for the Washington government the capital task of facilitating intercourse and of establishing the basis of peace when the war shall have reached its logical conclusion. In order to play this part in a useful manner, it is important that the United States should remain unbiased, touched neither by weakness nor by hatred, towards any of the belligerents. They will have to silence their sympathies, and forget their antipathies. All the efforts of Mr. Wilson are designed as a preparation for the adequate playing of this part and for the present justification of the confidence which all the interested parties will show in the United States."

The Temps goes on to warn the government at Washington against the danger of undertaking any inopportune action or exercising any premature pressure. A mistaken initiative could only impair its influence and ruin its moral standing, without benefit to any one.

Mr. Wilson, however, it continues, is not the dupe of the "peace at any price" pacifists, since he states that one must be ready to show friendship to belligerents "when the conflict is over," and this is not yet. . . .

Concluding, the Temps says that whatever may be the part which the United States is called upon to play, a part which new circumstances, impossible to foresee, may modify profoundly at any time, the successor of Mr. Taft at the White House is showing a noble recognition of his duty as a statesman in fitting himself, strong in purpose, to carry it out.

DUTCH MOROCCO TRADE IMPROVES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Dutch shipping, which was but rarely seen in Moorish waters, has recently shown considerable activity and enterprise in this direction, and the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company has made arrangements for sailings at regular intervals to Moorish ports. Hitherto the cost of transport, owing to lack of railways and good road facilities, has been prohibitive to the districts in the interior, which cannot be brought into close touch with the ports until railways are opened and roads extended. Thus, much of the grain of the country has not been available for export.

The British consul general at Tangier announces that, owing to the improvements in the roads, a much larger area of land has been brought into cultivation in the inland districts, and the harvest for the present year is very promising.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDO-CHINA TOPIC IN FRENCH CAPITAL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. Henri Brenier, the author of a recent statistical work on Indo-China, delivered a lecture on the development of that country before the Geographical Society recently. He said that if taxation had arisen during the last 15 years from f.75,000,000 to f.150,000,000, trade profits had risen, during the same period of time, from f.175,000,000 to f424,500,000, and the average of the export trade from f.97,500,000 to f.221,000,000. Special trade returns for 1913 amounted to f.521,000,000, and those of the general trade to f.747,000,000.

M. Brenier, during the course of his lecture, dealt very conclusively with the statements which had been made that the revenue of the country was expended on the salaries of an army of functionaries, by showing that such expenses only amounted to 20 per cent of the revenue, and to less than 10 per cent of the export trade of the colony. He also showed that the expenditure on economic and social works of development had augmented by f.22,500,000 in 14 years, whereas the expenditure in administrative departments had only increased by f.15,000,000.

Eight million francs had been expended on roads during 1914, and the revenue expended on public works amounted to f.35,000,000, or about a quarter of the total budget.

M. Brenier finally touched on the civilizing work of the French settlers on the riches of the colony from a mining and agricultural point of view and on the solidarity which existed between the French and the natives in the work of developing the possibilities of the country.

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CITY PLANNING COUNCIL OF 50 DECIDED UPON

Prizes of $25,000 to $100,000 to Attract Best Experts of the Country to Submit Studies for Improving Boston to Be Offered

Formation of a council of 50 citizens with an executive committee of 11 to work out a practical, comprehensive city plan for metropolitan Boston and offer of prizes from $25,000 to $100,000 as may be deemed necessary to attract the best experts of the country to submit studies were determined upon by the second city planning meeting at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union last night.

Frank L. Locke, president of the union, was chairman of the meeting which included representatives from many commercial and civic organizations. Mayor Curley was present to answer one of a list of over two dozen questions which were for the most part answered by Ralph A. Cram, chairman of the Boston city planning board. Two questions were answered by Edward F. McSweeney, chairman of the directors of the port.

The general public it is expected will be invited to a meeting to be held on the evening of June 2. The organization of the council and executive committee including the nominations for president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary is to take place immediately.

The committee that made the report containing the recommendation as just outlined and which will direct the establishment of the council consists of Elmer J. Bliss, president of Boston Chamber of Commerce; Miss J. A. Bruerton, Women's City Club; John N. Cole, chairman of Boston industrial development board; W. R. Greeley, chairman of civic development committee of Give and Take Club; Richard Hittinger, Market Gardeners Association; Arthur M. Huddell, (labor interests); Walter H. Kilham, Boston Society of Architects; Ephraim Harrington, United Improvement Association; John J. Martin, president of Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; George B. Gallup, president of Pilgrim Publicity Association; Cornelius A. Parker, counsel of homestead commission; W. Z. Ripley, professor railroads and transportation; Arthur A. Shurtleff, Boston Society of Landscape Architects; Mrs. Eva W. White, director of extended use of public schools, and E. B. Mero, secretary.

People's Welfare

The committee in opening its report states that it "is convinced that an immediate need is a definite means of cooperation between planning boards or other officials and organizations concerned with the commercial, educational, civic and social welfare of the Boston district." Furthermore, it maintains that "a plan of development for this Boston district must deal fundamentally and from the start with social problems and the welfare of men, women and children, because—a city is the people in it. Streets, railroads, buildings, finances, are merely implements used by the people."

The committee proposes that the first work undertaken by the new council be a campaign of education and publicity of constructive character intended to stimulate and form intelligent public understanding of what is meant by city or town planning, and why it is important.

The new council is to invite representatives of official state and municipal boards charged with work related to the subject to attend its meetings in order that the greatest possible cooperation may be secured. Public meetings are to be held in all sections of Greater Boston, the main subject of discussion being the common problems and needs of the entire district. It is also the aim to show citizens the economy of a practical and adequate plan.

To Review Plans

The council is also to arrange for a review of reports, and plans that have been made for the betterment of Boston and vicinity—(a) to ascertain how much of the complete city plan may have already been prepared, (b) what has been done toward making the previously approved betterments, and (c) to devise ways and means for completing the plan promptly.

It is planned to award the prize or prizes by June 1, 1916. The money for the awards is to be contributed by the various organizations represented on the council.

Appointments to the council are proposed to be for terms of one, two and three years, meetings to be held once every 60 days with special assemblies whenever necessary. The executive committee is to meet once a week.

The council is to include a member of the planning boards of Arlington, Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Newton, Quincy, Somerville, Waltham, Watertown, Wellesley, Winthrop and Woburn.

The head of each of the following organizations is to be asked to name three members, one to be chosen from the list by the committee: Boston Chamber of Commerce, United Improvement Association, Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, Pilgrim Publicity Association, Boston Society of Architects, Boston Society of Landscape Architects, Women's Municipal League, Women's City Club, Central Labor Union, Boston Industrial Development Board, Boston Social Union, Master Builders Association, Boston Society of Civil Engineers, National Conference on City Planning, Central Council of Civic Organizations, Twentieth Century Club, Massachusetts Civic League, Give and Take Club.

Five persons are to be chosen from a list nominated in writing at the meeting last night. The balance is to be completed by the committee.

Nine members of this council with the president and secretary are to constitute the executive committee.

Questions Answered

In answering the list of questions Mr. Cram said that the city could most decidedly save money by spending it, that for every $1,000,000 spent an annual increase in taxes received of $50,000, due directly to the expenditure, should be expected.

As to the reasons for certain powerful interests opposing city planning, he explained that certain persons derive their income from the unearned increment of land values and that there are "all the other special private interests as opposed to the general public interest."

He maintained that city planning on a large scale would result in increased values of far greater amount than the money spent, that the conservation of the best in social as well as civic and business affairs may also be reckoned in dollars. As to the best way for the "plain, every-day man" to help along the city planning movement he advised taking an active part in the work of local citizens associations and insuring their active cooperation with the various departments of the city government. "The public must learn to use its servants," he added, "by making intelligent demands upon them."

It is not possible to "accomplish the best results without enlarging political Boston," according to Mr. Cram, the reason being the necessity of planning Greater Boston as a whole without regard to purely political lines. "In the absence of annexation," he continued, "the only alternative is that the adjoining communities accept in outline at least a comprehensive plan, acquiesce in its execution, and aid in financing it."

Move Factories Out

The factory should in the opinion of Mr. Cram, be removed from the heart of the city, enabling employees to live in the suburbs and at the same time near their business. Many factories, however, he pointed out, must be located within easy connection with transportation facilities for receiving raw materials and shipping out their product. He gave the East Boston development plans as an example of this important factor.

He concurred in the question asking why new building construction should not be set back on new lines, advising a comprehensive scheme of street widenings for the entire city on the basis of which owners of new buildings should be allowed to construct temporary one-story extensions to the old line until such time as the street line itself should be changed.

As to the expenditure of $100,000 for a city plan as raised by Seattle, he agreed that Boston could do likewise but preferred to see it extended over a considerable period of years. He declared that the Boston city planning board is free from politics and added, "Let the public-spirited citizens watch and see that it be left at liberty to stay so."

As to the terms, personnel and appropriation available for the members of the city planning board, Mr. Cram gave his own as ending May, 1918; Prof. Emily G. Balch, 1916; John J. Walsh, 1917; William C. Ewing, 1919, and Henry Abrahams, 1920; and the funds for the fiscal year 1914-15, $3000, and 1915-16, $5000.

How to Restrict

The only recommendation he could make in relation to keeping the suburban street line unbroken and eliminating the three-decker was the purchase of land by interested neighbors or other parties and reselling under restrictions. The city planning board he remarked would be glad to have the cooperation of a "city planning board council." It will also gladly aid any property owner to put up structures on modern ideals.

The city planning board according to Mr. Cram affirms the principle of placing public school buildings at the important centers of community groups.

Public Opinion Invited

The board depends upon and invites intelligent public opinion, not only for the support of its plans but also for constructive recommendations, according to Mr. Cram, and will be glad to place on its mailing list the names of persons desiring copies of publications concerning city planning issued and available for distribution from time to time. It affirms the query indicating that the need for public improvements should be pressed upon the city by the citizens.

In answer to a question directed to him personally, Mr. Cram acknowledged that either as a city institution or a privately owned property tenements can be provided measurably better from the standpoints of accommodation, convenience and sanitation than the average of those now available. He added that the board was anxious to get in touch with philanthropic persons who would face with it the problem of housing in Boston, with the especial object of providing an endowment on the basis of a reasonable return, or practically 4 per cent.

Relief of the congested districts is proposed by Mr. Cram, in reply to a question as to whether it can be accomplished without opposing the tendency to increase railroad and railway fares by (a) reduction of fares, (b) securing through use of low-priced land in the suburbs a saving in rent equal to the cost of fares, (c) development of the congested areas such as the North and West Ends in such a way that land values would be increased so greatly that it would not be a good business proposition to maintain residences there, and (d) education of the population congested to desire freedom of the country and appreciate opportunity of a kitchen garden.

The city needs the suburban districts for its business quite as much as the latter require the former, Mr. Cram agrees. This is one of the reasons he points out why city planning must be comprehensive.

South Bay Development

Mr. McSweeney indicated that the port directors are considering development of the Ft. Point channel and South bay, and that a report on its extension will be made.

Mayor Curley, answering a question as to why a plan for reconstruction of the city streets should not preceed the expenditure of money so as to avoid patchwork and waste, said that their present condition was due to lack of money resulting in neglect for a considerable period before he took office. Boston, he pointed out has contributed millions of dollars toward state highways but has not had a single highway laid out in its own territory under the general state highway laws. Nearly 10,000 street openings made by corporations have not been properly restored, subway construction has impaired the streets, laying of mains for high pressure fire service for which no repaving fund is provided, and many other causes were given by the mayor for the inherited condition of the street system. He approved the recommendation for a plan.

MOHONK PEACE MEETING HEARS SEC. GARRISON

(Continued from page one)

consideration of what is now the existing condition, because of a hope or belief or even conviction that it may be altered, even radically altered, in the future.

Every right-thinking man sympathizes with every aspiration for peace. It may be possible to establish an international tribunal, to limit the armament of nations, to provide means by which the decrees of the international tribunal can be made effective by forces drawn from its constituent nations, and that a long step forward may be made toward abolishing physical conflict between nations. I am firmly convinced that no nation in the world has a more sincere and active desire to this end than has our nation. If by anything that I could do or leave undone I could contribute to this end, I should welcome the opportunity thus afforded. This, I am sure, is the sentiment of the people of our nation.

Advantage of Being Strong

But such a great epochal event in the world of nations can only be brought about by those who are strong, courageous, self-respecting and righteous; by those who look facts fearlessly in the face and act accordingly. . . . No sensible mind can believe that we will be more forceful in attaining our aspirations for peace because of an open exhibition of feebleness and weakness in the solving of existing problems. . . .

Militarism, in the sense of having the military force interfere in the slightest with the conduct of our government by our civil authorities, is not conceivable in this country, is not urged by any one, and is not feared even by those who use the word in that sense, so as to prevent proper consideration and to confuse the public mind. Militarism in the sense of the absolute necessity of proper military precautions and military preparations, is the very subject matter for consideration; it is the imperative question for decision; and it needs stout hearts and sound minds to decide it.

Situation of United States

We are surely not so deluded as to believe that we can reach by intuition what others can only acquire by training and experience. We are surely not so sacreligious or irreverent as to believe that Providence has unjustly discriminated in our favor and against the other peoples of the world. We surely will not admit that any vital national duty will be neglected and left undone because we shrink from the proper contemplation of it. We surely will not admit that we are unable to read history intelligently, to consider facts relevantly and to reach conclusions sensibly.

We, as a nation, are exceptionally set apart only in one respect, namely, the freedom of our people under our institutions to develop and expand and make the most of themselves without fetters or restrictions. This was the great and momentous contribution of the founders of our republic to the question of human government. It was epochal and of tremendous import. It means more to the future welfare of mankind than any other existing political fact. . . . If we are worthy to possess these institutions, we must show that we cherish them and will protect and defend them.

John Bassett Moore, professor of international law and diplomacy at Columbia University and chairman of the conference spoke Wednesday on "International Cooperation."

Mr. Moore said in part:

The fact cannot be too often or too strongly stated that, for the preservation of order, national or international, we cannot rely upon force alone. It is only by the organization of forces, moral and physical, in such manner as to assure justice and contentment through cooperation, that widespread outbreaks of violence can be avoided.

Aids Against Violence

In order to attain this end, it would be necessary to provide for the employment of three different kinds of agencies:

1. Arbitration—This represents the judicial process. A "permanent court of arbitration" was duly organized and is still in existence. It has dealt with a number of cases, some of which were important, and its decisions have been carried into effect. Some criticisms of the present court have disclosed a defective appreciation either of the law and the facts or of the proper functions of a judicial tribunal. But, speaking for myself individually, I would support any measure that tended to render the resort to international arbitration easier, more general and more efficacious.

2. Conciliation—The fact is generally admitted that for the preservation of peace and order judicial methods will not alone suffice. It often happens that differences can be effectually adjusted only by the removal of their causes, and this may require the exercise of a power and discretion beyond the application of existing rules. The exercise of such a power would properly be vested in a tribunal of conciliation.

Questions of "Honor"

Under the supervision of such a body there could be carried on the process of investigation which is properly entrusted to joint commissions, and which may be essential to the success of arbitration as well as of conciliation. With this object in view, provision was made in the Hague convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes by international commissions of inquiry; but, strangely enough, an exception was made of questions involving "honor." No doubt a question of honor may be of so delicate a nature that at least one of the parties may object to its investigation, especially where he has done something discreditable which he desires to conceal; but such objections are not generally admitted to be sound.

The defect in all measures for investigation and report is one which it is difficult to meet by a prior formal agreement. This is the case of a continuing injury which one nation may seek to inflict upon another, an injury of such a nature that human interests or human feelings are not likely to tolerate its continuous imposition for a continuous space of time. Such a situation might have to be met by a modus vivendi, and the attempt to employ such an expedient would again bring us face to face with the fact that, without the spirit of cooperation and the willingness to observe the limitations of law and justice, the use of force cannot be avoided.

3. Legislation—In the formation of an international organization, provision for the definition and improvement of the rules of international intercourse would form an important and essential part. A step in this direction was taken in the peace conferences at The Hague, but it fell far short of what is necessary to make the legislative process effective. This is particularly the case in respect of the power to enact rules of law.

Unanimity Rule

In the Hague conferences unanimity was necessary to the establishment of a rule binding on all the powers. While I am not so much disturbed, as many persons seem to be, by the apprehension that small states would be found systematically to unite against larger states, yet the rule of a mere numerical majority of nations would necessarily meet with strong opposition. The requirement of unanimity must, however, be done away with before an international law-making power can be effectually established, and there should be no difficulty in abolishing it, when the idea, so essential to international organization, is once accepted, that no nation is so high or so powerful as to be above the law.

John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, was another speaker at this morning's session of the conference. Mr. Barrett said in part:

The most remarkable fact affecting the western hemisphere which has been developed by the European war is the impetus which it has given to practical Pan-Americanism. The war has done more than any political influence since the declaration of the Monroe doctrine in 1825 to promote Pan-American solidarity and emphasize the importance of the common interests of the western republics.

Promise of Pan-Americanism

There never has been heretofore a time when the press and people of both North and South America have been saying so many kind things of each other as they are doing at this hour, and there never was a time when the Latin-American governments and peoples were so ready as they are now to cooperate with the United States for the development of closer commercial and political ties.

In this growth of Pan-Americanism there looms high the possibility of a United America, using its influence for peace in Europe.

Theodore Marburg of Baltimore, former minister to Belgium, spoke on "Obligation and Sanction in International Disputes." He said, in part:

The desirable thing is a league to compel the nations not only to bring their disputes before a tribunal but to abide by the award. If such a league embraced all the progressive nations, big and little, substantial justice would emerge just as substantial justice results from the united action of the states composing the American Union. But this involves such a surrender of sovereignty and independence that it is doubtful whether this desirable project is a realizable one. The leading countries, including our own, will hesitate to accept it. It would, however, be a decided step in advance if the signatories of the Hague conventions should simply obligate themselves to resort to the international institutions they have set up.

Industrial Peace

President John Grier Hibben of Princeton spoke in favor of armed preparedness not "for" but "against" war.

"It is the weakest kind of sentimentalism," he said, "to imagine that the cause of peace is in the remotest degree advanced by teaching the children of the public schools to sing the doggerel rhymes beginning with the line, 'I did not raise my boy to be a soldier.'

"I do not advocate preparedness for war, but a preparedness against war—a preparedness which in the event of the catastrophe of war itself, will prevent the enormous initial sacrifice which has characterized every war in which the United States has been engaged throughout our past history."

Marcus M. Marks, president of the borough of Manhattan, New York, urged close study of industrial peace in the United States, as a factor in international peace, and directed his hearers' attention to how little was being done in this country to preserve industrial peace.

Hamilton Holt, discussing the proposed league of peace, to be formed by the principal nations, said the countries in the league could gradually disarm to the point of safety until finally a mere international police remained.

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CHURCHMEN IN ACTION AGAINST STATE AID BILL

State Congregational Conference Declares Its Sentiment Opposed to Appropriations for Institutions Under Sectarian Control

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Matters carried through at the Massachusetts Congregational conference in Pittsfield yesterday included the adoption of a resolution tending toward the absolute divorce of the church and state and supporting House bill No. 1353, known as the Batcheller bill.

The conference discussions included a talk by Representative Greenwood, a member of the Legislature, and of the conference, who went to Pittsfield especially to find out the feelings of the conference on the Batcheller bill and the Lomasney bill, although the latter was given but little consideration.

Representative Greenwood said that he and Governor Walsh received requests yesterday morning to do all in their power to have a certain bill carried through. He did not name the bill but intimated that it was the Lomasney bill. He said that he came to Pittsfield especially to find out the position of the conference; that he wanted no uncertain stand in its position, nor does the Governor want any such stand. Mr. Greenwood said there is absolute danger before the Congregationalists and other denominations.

Wherever power, he said, has been given to the Legislature to appropriate for sectarian institutions the Roman Catholics have been the only ones to try to intimidate the legislators. He showed copies of three Roman Catholic papers placed in his own mail box at the State House and said that other legislators had received like copies. He said that they show how members of last year's Legislature voted on such a bill as the Batcheller bill and how the members or some of them will vote this year. He said the papers name 65 men who signed a petition against sectarian appropriations and call them archbigots of our country who are trying to destroy its liberties.

Mr. Greenwood gave figures showing that in Chicago Roman Catholic institutions receive more state money than all other denominations put together. The same is true in Pennsylvania and other states, he said. He is chairman of the public institutions committee of the state and he told of some of the conditions at Danvers and Northampton and elsewhere.

People outside the church expect this conference to stand against something like this measure, he said. In Pennsylvania all kinds of institutions from the biggest church to the Salvation Army and the missions draw heavily from the state. Mr. Greenwood said he liked the Salvation Army and the missions, but objects to their drawing money from the state.

There was a large majority in favor of the resolve favoring the Batcheller bill. The committee on moral and social welfare made a report ostensibly from the committee, printed and sent out in advance some time ago, which the committee contends expressed solely the views of the Rev. A. A. Berle, recent chairman of that committee, on the sectarian bills, as the committee did not have a chance to meet and adopt a report before the one which has raised so much discussion was sent out by Dr. Berle.

These officers were elected:

Moderator, Edwin O. Child of Newton; vice-moderator, the Rev. George W. Andrews of Dalton; secretary for three years, the Rev. Henry L. Bailey of Longmeadow; registrar for three years, the Rev. F. J. Marsh of Upton; assistant registrar, the Rev. Harrison L. Packard of Shelburne Falls; executive committee, Samuel H. Thompson of Lowell, Lewis A. Crossett of Boston, the Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell of Arlington; trustees for three years, Charles D. Bush of Newburyport, the Rev. John L. Kilbon of Springfield.

JACKSON FRESHMEN DINE

Jackson College freshman class hold its first dinner last evening at the Copley Square hotel. Speeches were made by Miss Jane Davies, president of the class; Miss Dorothy Hart, president of the junior class; Miss Elizabeth Sargent, representing the athletic association and Mrs. Caroline Davies, dean of the college. The toastmistress was Miss Dorothy Danver.

FISHING BOAT REPORTS ATTACK

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The American fishing launch New Ancono arrived here Wednesday with bullet holes in her hull, received, her captain, Joseph Escolanius declared, in an attack by the Mexican patrol launch Ensenada.

Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, M.D.
WILL SPEAK ON
"THE GREATER DEMOCRACY"
AT THE
American House, Saturday, May 22

Lunch served at 12:45. Speaking 1 to 1:45. Tickets One Dollar, can be had at 1301 Washington St., Tel. Ox. 2242, and Suffrage Shop, 75 State St.

SALVATION ARMY LEADER IN BOSTON FOR THE CONGRESS

Commander Miss Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army arrived in Boston this morning to attend the New England congress of the organization which is being held here until May 23. Miss Booth will take an active part in the congress and preside at the musical festival to be held in Tremont Temple next Sunday afternoon.

The session which opened at 10 a. m. today in the People's Palace was addressed by Col. Gustav Reinhardsen and Lieut.-Col. Willard Jenkins. The speakers at the afternoon session were Lieut.-Col. Charles Miles and Lieut.-Col. A. M. Damon. Miss Booth will give an address tonight.

The congress will proceed with a parade in which 200 Salvationists will take part on Saturday and meetings in various parts of Boston and Cambridge.

Delegates to the convention were welcomed last night by Mayor Curley and a letter from Governor Walsh expressing his approval of the army's work was read by the presiding officer, Colonel Gifford.

HARVARD CIRCOLO ITALIANO MEETS

Circolo Italiano of Harvard University held its annual dinner last night. The chief speakers were Signor Giuseppe Spano, secretary of the North American Civic League for Immigrants, and Doctor Bottero, the Italian novelist and playwright from Genoa, who has recently come to Boston. Signor Spano told the attitude of the Italians in America toward their mother country in the present crisis and said that in spite of their warm feelings toward Italy they would not forget their loyalty to the United States, and would abide by President Wilson's call for neutrality among the people.

MUSIC NOTES

Mrs. Helen Allen Hunt announces a recital of her pupils in singing at Huntington hall, 30 Huntington avenue, on the afternoon of May 22, at 3 o'clock.

The annual concert by members of Alpha chapter, Phi Mu Alpha, Sinfonia Fraternity of America, drew a good sized audience to Jordan Hall last evening.

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MAIL ORDERS FILLED

DYE AUTHORITY MAKES REPORT ON SITUATION

Dr. Thomas H. Norton of the United States Department of Commerce Gives the Result of His Late Tour of Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the government's authority on dyes, has recently returned from a tour of inspection which brought to his personal notice the dye situation in the United States as a whole. He visited not only the manufacturers who use dyes in the finishing of their goods, but he also visited the firms which are producing dyes. At the request of Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce, he has made an extended official report which gives the results of his observations. That report, it is believed, sums up the dye situation in this country more accurately and more clearly than any report yet made, whether of government or private origin, and opens the way to a proper understanding of one of the most interesting and important trade problems for which the European war is responsible.

"The scarcity of artificial dyestuffs," says Dr. Norton, "is being felt more and more acutely each day throughout the country. The great textile interests, the manufacturers of paper, ink, varnish, pigments, leather articles, feathers, etc., find it increasingly difficult to obtain needed supplies of colors. Many brands have completely disappeared from the market. Small supplies of Swiss coal-tar dyes, shipped via Bordeaux, are still received. Since March 10 no shipments from Germany have entered American ports.

"Permission was granted by the British government in April for the despatch of two shiploads of German dyes for exclusive American consumption. Either the difficulties attendant upon the conditions prescribed by the British authorities for the release of the two cargoes, or the unwillingness of the German government to allow the export of these wares, without some compensation in the way of additional American imports, have prevented thus far the actual shipment of the much-needed supplies.

Supply Is Short

"In the meantime the New York agencies of the great German color works have husbanded to the utmost their dwindling stocks. But few sales are made to concerns not regular customers. These latter are restricted, as a rule, to quantities well within the usual quota of their weekly or monthly supplies. Nearly all the dyes in the warehouses of the New York agents are now engaged for delivery during the next few weeks. Each day witnesses the complete disappearance of one or more colors from the stock list. By the middle of June deliveries of nearly all German-made dyes will have ceased, as far as existent stocks on American soil are concerned.

"There is still the possibility in reserve that means may be found to bring about the shipment of the two cargoes of German dyes already mentioned. In a general way, this would supply the average American demand for two months, or slightly longer. There is also the possibility that through some sudden change in military operations, or in the policies relating to the export from Germany of non-contraband merchandise, the way may be open for the unrestricted shipment of German dyes. There seems to be no question but that the German works have ample supplies of most colors ready for export to American markets as soon as free and safe transport is assured."

Dr. Norton says, however, that there is "little expectation apparent among either importers or consumers of foreign-made artificial dyes that any material change in the embargo on the exportation of German dyes will take place during the remainder of the current year."

Some large consumers of dyestuffs, Dr. Norton points out, were far-sighted enough to lay in very heavy supplies immediately after the outbreak of the war. One of the large textile firms in New England, for instance, has now on hand enough stock to meet its needs until the beginning of next winter. There are a few other houses equally fortunate, but their number, it is pointed out, is not large. Most textile and other works dependent upon dyestuffs have not attempted to carry a reserve above what would cover normal consumption for about two months. Such reserves have tended to decrease as a result of the restricted distribution from stocks of importing agencies. The great mass of consumers of foreign-made dyes, Dr. Norton believes, will probably have exhausted their supplies by the middle of July, 1915, under existing conditions.

Preparing for Changes

The majority of such consumers, it is said, have begun to prepare for the inevitable changes following a cessation in the customary supply of colors. These changes are manifold in their nature, involving alterations and modifications in styles and color schemes, the utilization of dyeing materials requiring unfamiliar methods of application, and a more or less serious dislocation and readjustment of all phases of manufacture dependent upon the element of color.

"In all this uncertainty and anxiety," says Dr. Norton, "when vast business interests are threatened at a vital point, there is something decidedly cheering in the enterprise and intelligence being brought to bear to solve the difficult problem in a genuinely national way.

"With each added week since the shipment of German dyes has been placed under embargo, and each successive indication that a lengthy period must probably elapse before the customary machinery of supply can again be set in motion, there has been a steady growth in the feeling throughout wide circles that the time is ripe for our American coal-tar chemical industry to expand from its present very modest proportions to a position where it can become the dominant factor in meeting the needs of sister industries.

"This conviction is finding practical expression in a variety of directions. A review of what is being done shows clearly that not only is every effort being made to meet the urgent demands of a critical situation, but that the foundations are being laid for the more permanent evolution, along natural and healthful lines, of a distinctly American color industry, using American raw materials, and meeting the bulk of American needs.

Phases of Industry

"The three phases of the complete industry are the production of coal-tar 'crudes,' of 'intermediates,' or semi-manufactured compounds, and finished dyes. Along all three lines pronounced progress has been made during the last few months."

Dr. Norton, in his official report, gives a good many details connected with the present development of the dye industry in the United States, including the names and locations of plants, the amount of increased capacity, and the probable output. The combined efforts of these works, he says will unquestionably do much to mitigate the difficulties inevitable upon a cessation of supply of German dyes. "Still, at the best," he adds, "they can replace for the next few months, or even for a year, only a relatively small quantity of the lacking colors."

The result has been the commencement of a demand by American mills for natural dyestuffs. One large dyewood establishment has increased its sales by 25 per cent during the last few months. Another reports an increase 50 per cent of orders for logwood extract, and by 75 per cent of orders for certain other kinds of natural dyes. It seems certain to Dr. Norton that the use of natural dyes is to begin in an extensive way throughout the United States, and that in this way a part of the shortage of German artificial dyes is to be met. This change is being attended with more or less annoyance, due to the fact that the artificial dyes years ago drove most of the natural dyes out of the market, the present generation of dyers knowing very little about them.

"One result of the present critical situation," in the opinion of Dr. Norton, "will probably be a general awakening to the importance of a well-balanced scheme of dyeing of old-fashioned colors, whose unquestioned worth still gives permanent value to the choice products of oriental looms.

"The American manufacturers of natural dyestuffs have appreciated the necessity of educational propaganda in this field. Skilled demonstrators are now visiting textile mills and giving practical exhibits of the modern perfected methods for using the standard natural dyestuffs with ease and confidence."

Situation Reviewed

A general review of the situation, as it has been analyzed by Dr. Norton, is contained in paragraph form, as follows:

The stock of dyes of German origin in American warehouses and mills is rapidly approaching exhaustion. It will probably disappear before the end of July.

An ample stock of coal-tar dyes, ready for export to the United States, is held by the German manufacturing firms. It awaits the opportunity and assurance of safe transport. The American government is doing its utmost to secure that opportunity and assurance.

Expert opinion regards as highly probable a complete suspension of all imports of German dyes for several months, possibly for the remainder of the current year, and possibly longer.

Existing American coal-tar chemical works are making every effort to increase their output and are rapidly overcoming the handicap resultant from dependence in the past of German intermediates. This output is increasing steadily week after week.

An ample supply of coal-tar crudes is assured for the prospective needs of dyestuffs manufacturers.

The American manufacture of aniline and other coal-tar intermediates, from American crudes, has been started upon a generous scale by all existing dyestuffs works, and by five new plants specially devoted to this field. Several other works are in process of erection, or in contemplation.

The foundations of a genuine American coal-tar chemical industry are thus apparently being laid.

This industry can supply only a small share of the American demand for the current year, but is susceptible of steady and relatively rapid expansion.

Speculative Element

Unquestionably much of the capital invested during the last few months has been in the nature of a speculation. At current rates for aniline and for finished dyestuffs, there is a fair chance of quickly covering the cost of a new plant, of making a good profit, and of being in a satisfactory shape at the return of normal conditions to embark in competitive manufacture under favoring circumstances.

Numerous interviews had by Dr. Norton with those who have participated in these preliminary steps in the evolution of a national industry have brought to light a marked confidence on their part in the final success of the undertaking, provided the capital invested is exposed to no more danger than that involved in fair and open competition with foreign manufacturers of dyestuffs.

Capital hesitates under existing conditions to embark heavily in an undertaking where there is a strong probability, if not a certainty, that upon the return of normal conditions an incipient, half-developed American industry would be exposed to prolonged and relentless underselling by foreign competitors possessing almost boundless resources, financial and technical.

There is a very strong conviction among those experienced in the industry, and among those just entering it, that the majority of the coal-tar intermediates required in making dyes, and the great bulk of the coal-tar dyes now imported from Europe can be profitably manufactured on American soil under existing tariff rates, if there is adequate statutory protection against the "dumping" of foreign stocks; or, protection against unfair competition in restraint of trade by persons or firms outside the United States.

Whether public opinion will recognize general legislation in this direction as of urgent necessity remains to be seen. There seems, however, according to Dr. Norton, to be no question but that ample capital is available for the needs of an American coal-tar chemical industry, and that a large measure of enterprise and technical skill is ready to enter the new field, provided this one serious obstacle is definitely removed

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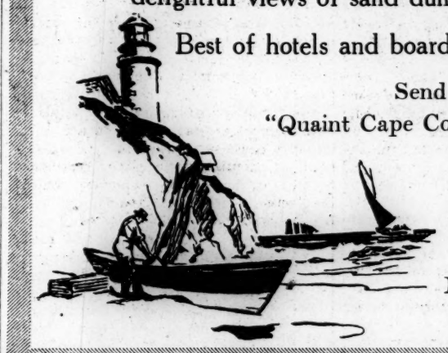

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THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE WORLD

Horace Mann School for Boys, Outgrowth of One Established as Department of Teachers College, Columbia, One of Typical Preparatory Educational Institutions

Pleasure seekers at Van Cortlandt park, who turn their eyes upward to the ridge lying between the park and the Hudson river, are at once attracted by a great stone building of fireproof construction occupying the grounds comprising 10 acres and securing one of the finest views to be had in the vicinity of the greater city. The new building, which was opened last autumn, is equipped with every modern device for effective work and helpful recreation—the roof, covered with glass and with side shades, gives protection against the weather; it contains about 7500 square feet, making a roomy playground through the winter. In the basement one finds the kitchen, pantries and lunch room, while the first floor contains the main play room.

The modern three-story building is surrounded by football and baseball fields, 11 tennis courts, a running track and facilities for handball and basketball, while students secure at Van Cortlandt park, in close proximity, additional facilities for golfing and skating. The unusual equipment for the recreative or the educational play-life of the students would seem at first sight to overbalance the opportunities for the regular school work. When one examines more closely the large study halls and recitation rooms, the chemical and physical laboratories, the art and music rooms, the lecture room and the library one finds reason for the popularity of the school which already contains boys to nearly its full capacity.

Virgil Prettyman, the headmaster, occupies a house of stone immediately to the east of the main building, and his devotion to the work of the boys in his school resembles that to be seen in the large private preparatory schools. His aim, as he is wont to tell the visitor, is a school of high-grade accomplishment, especially in class-room work, and neither he nor his excellent staff of instructors are inclined to sympathize with the boy who is not willing to work. "We have no place for them at Horace Mann," is his statement.

This new equipment for one of the best-known institutions for training school boys has grown out of the Horace Mann school, established in 1887 as a department of Teachers College, Columbia, at 9 University place, New York. In the year 1894 the school opened in the new building of Teachers College at West One Hundred and Twentieth street. In 1901 Mr. and Mrs. V. Everett Macy gave the Horace Mann building; and this building, because of the rapid increase of students—both boys and girls—soon made necessary larger accommodations, and it brought about the separation of boys and girls of the school and the establishment of the new Horace Mann school for boys at Riverdale.

The curriculum comprises six years in this day school and is intended to meet the needs of those who enter college and business and industrial life. The first form is composed of boys from 10 to 13 years of age who have completed the first course of public school or its equivalent. The school takes entire charge of and responsibility for the boy for the day and watches his recitations, his study and play, returning him to his home in time for dinner. The larger boys are expected to follow a regular schedule of home study five nights in the week. A restaurant is supplied where the boys secure their lunches and where frequent receptions, entertainments and debates bring to the school the parents and friends of the students.

One can discover at once the systematic character of this institution. A report on the work and condition of each student is sent to the parents four times in the year. If it is deemed necessary, this report is sent more frequently and the cooperation of the parents is secured when necessary to meet the particular needs of the pupils.

The fact that Horace Mann is now a day school makes it possible for boys living in New York and vicinity to secure their preparatory training at a much lower cost than at some of the larger preparatory schools. Students are required to take the studies selected in all of the three lower forms, while in the upper three forms the selection of studies is determined to a large degree by the college entrance requirements.

Among the student organizations which have a popular hold upon the youth are the Horace Mann Debating Society, the Horace Mann orchestra and the Horace Mann Record.

The school is a fit representative of the aptitude of Americans for effective and systematic organization. The visitor also is impressed with the fact that the ideals of the institution are as high as the equipment is unusual. The motto of the pupils was given by President Nicholas Murray Butler, "Patience to be thorough, a concentration to understand, and the persistence to grasp and to apply."

A quite different but not less efficient preparatory school for American boys, is the one situated at Hightstown, N. J.—the Peddie Institute—which has seen in the past few years a notable advance both in the building equipment and the number of students.

Headmaster Roger W. Swetland is building here one of the great schools of the United States. It was only a few years ago that it was decided to eliminate the coeducational character of this institution, and since that time the institution has seemed to take on new activity and distinctive character as a boys' school. Already the school names among its alumni many leading public men, a recent Governor of New Jersey being a graduate of Peddie. The expenses are from $450 to $550 a year, including, of course, all the living conditions, as well as tuition. Peddie is one of the comparatively few institutions of America which has seen a decided increase in the number of students the past season of somewhat depressed financial conditions. The number of students at present is nearly 400. A goodly number of scholarships are provided.

The course is a broad one, and qualifies a large corps of boys each year for college. The grade of the school is shown by the fact that 75 per cent is the minimum standing for passing or continuing in any subject. The institution will compare well with smaller colleges in certain parts of the country in its corps of excellent instructors in classical, philosophical and English courses, while the equipment of out-of-door life and social advantages, together with notable lecturers who from time to time visit the institution, distinguishes Peddie Institute as one of the institutions taking a large place in the molding of Americans.

PROGRAM READY FOR MEETING AT HARVARD IN JULY

Wide Range of Educational Topics to Be Discussed by Many Speakers at American Institute of Instruction Sessions

Delegates and visitors to the eighty-fourth annual convention of the American Institute of Instruction to be held at Harvard College on July 1, 2 and 3 are promised a program that for practical application and enlightenment can be surpassed by no educational organization this year.

There will be but two general meetings, the opening meeting on Thursday evening and a second one on Friday evening. The remainder of the time will be given over to conferences. These will pertain to school administration, elementary school and kindergarten propositions, high schools, standard tests and measurements, normal schools, evening schools and rural schools. The programs for these has just been issued.

At the opening meeting on Friday evening in Sanders theater addresses of welcome are to be made by Governor Walsh, Timothy E. Good, mayor of Cambridge, Dr. John E. Dwyer, president of the school committee, Cambridge, and Prof. H. W. Holmes of the division of education, Harvard University. The address of the evening will be made by Robert J. Aley, president of the University of Maine, on "Education and Democracy." Marie Shedlock of London, England, will give an illustration of story telling.

School Peace League

The Friday evening meeting will be held in the same place under the auspices of the American School Peace League and the American Institute of Instruction, with Samuel J. Elder presiding. Prof. George W. Kirchwey of Columbia University will give an address on "America and the War," Samuel Chiles Mitchell, president of Delaware College, Newark, Del., will give an address on "After Nationality."

School Administration

The conferences will be as follows: School administration, July 2, 9:30 a. m., Prof. H. Hanus, division of education, Harvard University, presiding. Topics, "The Superintendent and the School Committee," J. H. VanSickle, superintendent of schools, Springfield, Mass.; "Vocational Guidance," Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools, Boston; 2 p. m. leader, Walter E. Ranger, state commissioner of public schools, Providence, R. I., topic, "The Training of Vocational Teachers," Robert O. Small, deputy commissioner of education of Massachusetts, Boston; Charles R. Allen, agent, Massachusetts board of education. Address, "Corporation Schools," F. C. Henderschott, executive secretary, National Association of Corporation Schools, New York city.

Elementary teachers, July 2, 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Leaders, morning, Michael E. Fitzgerald, superintendent of schools, Cambridge; afternoon, J. C. Gray, superintendent of schools, Chicopee, Mass. Topic, "Economy of Time in the Elementary Schools": a. As a determining factor in school organization. b. As affected by classroom methods, time allotment and selection of subject matter. c. As illustrated in the teaching of language, arithmetic, etc. The topic will be discussed by Stanley H. Holmes, superintendent of schools, New Britain, Conn.; Arthur L. Gould, master of Dearborn school, Boston; Mary A. S. Mugan, assistant superintendent of schools, Fall River, Mass.; Herbert H. Bates, principal Training School for Teachers, Cambridge, Mass.

Conference for kindergarten teachers, July 2, 9:30 a. m. Leader, Lillian B. Poor, assistant director of kindergartens, Boston. "Practical Ideas for Child Study," Andrew W. Edson, associate superintendent, New York. Address by Catherin J. Tracy, Ethical Culture school, New York; discussion, Dr. Evangeline W. Young, Boston, Prof. Henry W. Holmes, Harvard University, and others. July 3, 9:30 a. m., joint conference with superintendents of schools; "Why Every School System Should Include the Kindergarten," Caroline D. Aborn, director of kindergartens, Boston.

High School Topics

High school conference, July 2, 9:30 a. m., leader, Clarence D. Kingsley, high school inspector, Massachusetts board of education. Henry Neumann of the Ethical Culture school of New York city will speak on "The Paramount Aim in Teaching High School Literature Should Be to Strengthen and Clarify Ideals of Conduct." Charles H. Levermore of the World Peace Foundation, Boston, will speak on "A New Conception of Patriotism Should Be Taught in the History and Civics Classes." At 2 p. m. James H. McCurdy of the International Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield will give an address, and Henry C. Morrison, state superintendent of public instructionm in New Hampshire, will speak on the proposition: "Except for Pupils Preparing in the Engineering Schools, the Traditional High School Mathematics in its Present Form Has but Little Value."

On Friday morning the discussion will be on the following topics: "In Many Communities 90 Per Cent of the Pupils Who Enter High School Should Be and Can Be Induced to Remain Four Years," Frank L. Boyden, principal of the Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, Mass; "For an Efficient Democracy, Common Elements as Well as Variable Elements in High School Education Are Essential," Alexander Inglis, divsion of education, Harvard University; "The Usual Lax Organization of High Schools Can Be Remedied by System in which Pupils do a Large Part of the Clerical Work," William B. Alexander, principal high school, Greenfield, Mass.

Tests and Measurements

Standard tests and measurements, July 2, 2:30 p. m. Leader, Prof. W. F. Dearborn, division of education, Harvard University. 1, Tests and standards of measurements, James H. Van Sickle, superintendent of schools, Springfield, Mass. 2, The scientific measurement of reading efficiency with pedagogical conclusions, H. A. Brown, deputy state superintendent of public instruction, Concord, N. H. 3, Standard tests in the Boston public schools, Arthur W. Kallum, department of educational investigation and measurement, Boston public schools. Discussion, Mary C. Mellyn, director of practise and training, Boston public schools; C. R. Reed, principal Pierce school, Brookline, Mass.; John M. Brewer, Harvard University.

July 2, 3:30 p. m., leader, Jeremiah E. Burke, assistant superintendent of schools, Boston; address, Prof. George E. Dawson, Springfield, Mass.; discussion, John M. Brewer, Harvard University.

Normal schools, July 2, 9:30 a. m. Leader, J. A. Pitman, principal State Normal school, Salem, Mass. Topic, How far is it practical to train students for special lines of work? A. Elementary grades, B. Intermediate schools, C. Commercial subjects: the household arts; the practical arts; practical science. Speakers, Dr. David Snedden, commissioner of education, Massachusetts; Henry T. Burr, principal State Normal school, Willimantic, Conn.; Walter G. Whitman, Normal school, Salem; Alexander H. Sproul, commercial department, Normal school, Salem; William G. Vinal, Normal school, Providence.

School Administration

July 3, 9:30 a. m. Leader, Ernest L. Silver, State Normal school, Plymouth, N. H. Topic, "The Normal School and the State: the Broader Outlook." 1. general and special values. 2. Education or training for the teacher. 3. The teacher a maker of citizens. 4. The teacher a practitioner. Discussion, George H. Whitcher, deputy state superintendent, Concord, N. H.; Laura M. Johnston, supervisor State Normal school, Plymouth, N. H.; Leanora E. Taft, superintendent, Woodstock, Vt.; W. G. Mallett, principal Normal school at Farmington, Me.

Evening schools, July 3, 9:30 a. m. Leader, John J. Mahoney, assistant superintendent of schools, Cambridge. Topics—(a) The place of the evening high school in the school system; (b) The problem of attendance and grading in classes for foreigners; (c) Evening extension work for grade pupils. Speakers, Carlos B. Ellis, principal High School of Commerce, Springfield, Mass.; M. J. Downey, assistant director of evening schools, Boston; Laurence J. O'Leary, director of evening schools, Lawrence, Mass.; Thomas L. Bramhall, master evening high school, Cambridge, Mass.

Rural Schools

Rural schools, July 2. Leader, Wallace E. Mason, principal, Normal school, Keene, N. H. 9:30 a. m. "The Ideal Rural School and Grounds," Principal W. A. Baldwin, Hyannis, Mass. The model house built by the Hyannis pupils will be on exhibition. "Possibilities in rural school construction," illustrated by charts, Harold Elliot Mason, architect, Keene, N. H. "One Hot Dish for Lunch, Daily," Louisa J. Pryor, dean Nasson Institute, Springvale, Mo. Discussion, Bertha C. Manchester, Bath, N. H. "How the Rural Teacher can Use the Public Library," Rebecca Wright, secretary Vermont free library commission, Montpelier, Va. Discussion, Mary Richardson, Normal school, Castine, Me. "Playground Apparatus for Rural Schools, What to Have and How to Make It," illustrated by stereopticon, Warren Dunham Foster, editorial department Youths Companion. 2 p. m., "Manual Arts Projects for Rural Schools," George H. Whitcher, deputy state superintendent, Concord, N. H. Discussion, Benjamin H. Van Oot, Normal school, Gorham, Me., Leon H. Baxter, St. Johnsbury, Vt. "Agricultural Projects for Rural Schools," Prof. O. A. Morton, Massachusetts Agricultural College. Discussions, Prof. Ralph W. Mitchell, University of Maine, and Superintendent Carlton D. Howe, Morrisville, Vt. "The Opportunities of the Rural Teacher," H. W. Foght, specialist in rural school practise, United States department of education, Washington.

The officers of the American Institute of Instruction are: President, William Orr, Boston, Mass.; vice-president, Carlos B. Ellis, Springfield, Mass.; secretary, Wallace E. Mason, Keene, N. H.; assistant secretary, Lillian H. Kenney, Cambridge, Mass.; treasurer, Lewis H. Meader, Providence, R. I.; assistant treasurer, Arthur C. Wadsworth, Cambridge, Mass.

CONDITIONS OF LASTING PEACE TOPIC OF SPEECH

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Five conditions necessary for permanent peace in the world were outlined by Dr. George W. Nasmyth of the World Peace Foundation, Boston, in an address given Wednesday night before the Local Council of Women of Rhode Island and the Rhode Island Peace Party.

The first condition of a more lasting peace, said Doctor Nasmyth, would be the establishment of a league of the powers with an international council in place of the balance of power.

The second condition of a more lasting peace would be the removal as far as possible of the economic causes of a war, such as preferential tariffs. The third would be the recognition of the rights of nationalities to freedom to develop in accordance with their own genius. The experience of the last century had shown that it is folly to expect real peace unless each racial unit was given the right to use its own language, to practise its own religion and to govern its own local affairs. It should be established that no territory shall be transferred from one country to another without the consent of the inhabitants.

The fourth condition of lasting peace would be an international agreement for the limitation of armaments. A step toward the reduction of armaments would be the abolition of private profit from their manufacture. The neutralization of the high seas and of the principal maritime trade routes was the fifth condition proposed.

PROFESSOR SAUVEUR SPEAKS

Prof. Albert Sauveur of Harvard spoke on "The Microscopic Examination of Steel and Other Metals" before the Boston Society of Civil Engineers at its regular monthly meeting at Tremont Temple last night. Previous to the meeting an informal dinner and social was held at the Boston City Club.

10c

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

BIRDS ONE SEES NEAR SCOTCH TOWNS

Let us suppose that we are taking a walk in the country, but not far from a large town, and let us make a note of all the birds we see, writes a contributor to the Girl's Guildry Gazette, published in Glasgow, Scotland. The sparrow is, of course, the bird we first observe. Notice that as we gradually proceed away from town, the white bars on its wings, which are very often obscured by the grime and smoke of town, become more conspicuous. The familiar little robin will sooner or later make its appearance and the air is filled with its soft mellow notes, which may be heard all through the winter.

The blackbird and thrush next come to our notice, the former with its beautiful black body contrasting strikingly, but pleasantly, with its bright yellow bill, and the latter with its somber brown body and spotted breast. The song of the blackbird and thrush, though often confused, are not in the least similar; that of the former is a flute-like sound, while that of the latter is shriller, more variable and constantly repeats its phrases. The starling, too, is conspicuous, its swift darting flight distinguishing it from all the other birds.

The rooks soon draw our attention by their noisy cry. These birds are commonly but wrongly called crows, the more obvious differences between the two birds being that the former live together in large numbers, while the latter live only in pairs; and further, that the rook has a large whitish patch above its beak, which the crow lacks. Young rooks, it is true, have some feathers on their beaks. These, however, are soon rubbed off by the earth when the birds turn up the earth for grubs.

A little brown bird may make its appearance fidgeting about in the hedge, and at a glance one is apt to mistake it for a common sparrow, but on closer inspection it will be found that the crown of its head is brownish, whilst its neck is slate gray in color. Its body and beak, too, are more neatly formed than that of an ordinary or house sparrow. This bird is the hedge sparrow. Do not be misled by its name, for although it is called a sparrow, it does not belong to the same family as the house sparrow. The hedge sparrow has a rasping cry in winter, but in summer and autumn it fills the air with a beautiful lay.

The melancholy cry of the peewit or lapwing, uttered as it cuts the most wonderful figures in the air, attracts our attention. Look, yonder is another feeding in a field. Notice the green color of its back, which has given it the name of green plover, and also its conspicuous crest. Listen to that lark carolling in the sky. Can you see it? There it is, a mere speck. Watch and see if it drops. Yes, it dropped just now. One is apt to think it is going to fall to earth, but no, it steadies itself on its wings. Have you ever found a lark's nest? Like that of the peewit, it is always found on the ground, and the color of its eggs is brown, spotted with chocolate. Is it not curious that although it soars so high, it should yet build its nest on the ground?

We pass a little wood on the way. What birds do we find here? What bird is it that "cheeps" in that tree? See, it is hanging head down from the branch by its claws. The top of its head and its back are blue. There is a little white patch on each side of its head and its breast is yellow. It is a blue tit, tom tit, or blue bonnet, as it is variously called. There is a bird somewhat like it, only its head is black, with large white patches, and it has also a patch on the back of its neck. This is a (cole) coal tit. There is still another species of tit on the hedge—the great tit. It is like the blue tit, but larger, and the yellow on its breast is brighter and has a vertical black stroke upon it. Both the blue tit and great tit may be seen in town, and if you have any trees near your house hang up a piece of suet or cocoanut, or any kind of nut at your window, and if there are any tits in the vicinity they will soon make their appearance. In this wood there are also two very small birds—the wren and the goldcrest. The former is easily recognized by its small size and turned up tail; the latter, which is the smallest of British birds, is of a yellowish-green color, with a golden crest on its head. It "cheeps" somewhat like the blue tit, but the two sounds may be distinguished by practise. Let us pass on.

Here is a farm. Some new birds await us. Here is a beautiful bird with pink breast, blue head, and white bars on its wings like those of a sparrow, which it also resembles in shape. They belong to the same family—the finch tribe—and this new bird is called a chaffinch. Yonder is another bird somewhat like it, only green and more heavily made. That is a green finch. A bird which you will often see is a pied wagtail, commonly known as the water wagtail. This is an amusing little bird with a fitful flight, black in color, with white patches, and with a very long tail which it "wags," or rather moves up and down incessantly—hence its name.

Seventeen Ants

What ant hires his home? (Tenant)
What ant is joyful? (Jubilant)
What ant is learned? (Savant)
What ant is angry? (Indignant)
What ant is well informed? Conversant.
What ant is trustworthy? (Confidant)
What ant is proud? (Arrogant)
What ant sees things? (Observant)
What ant tells things? (Informant)
What ant is successful? (Triumphant)
What ant is an officer? (Commandant)
What ant is obstinate? (Defiant)
What is the ruling ant? (Dominant)
What is the wandering ant? (Errant)
What ant lives in a house? (Occupant)
What ant points out things? (Significant)
What ant is prayerful? (Supplicant)
—Exchange.

Friday

It's heaps of fun to be a boy
When Friday comes along;
That day a boy don't mind a bit,
No matter what goes wrong.
Sometimes on Fridays we are good,
A reg'lar model class.
The teacher smiles at three, and says,
"The first line rise and pass."
We get our hats; our books we strap;
And whistling a tune,
We hurry out. There's nothing like
A Friday afternoon.
You say it's odd that Friday should
A part so noted play?
Just ask a boy. He'll tell you why;
The next is Saturday.
—Arthur H. Folwell, in the Youths Companion.

Little Problem

170. A buys an article for 80 cents and sells it for $1. B buys an article for $1 and sells it for $1.20. Who makes the greater percent? What percent does each make?

Answer to Little Problem No. 169—The two numbers are 112 and 84.

Camera Glimpses: In Clean-Up Campaign

Well equipped for rapid work is this little campaigner, "Joe," who is helping clean up his home town, Somerville, Mass. The photograph was sent in by Winfield W. Blakeman.

In this department the most acceptable photograph received each week will be reproduced in the Monitor. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture it will be published. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamp if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page, The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass."

TREE CONTEST, TWO OTHER GAMES

Tree Game—In order that the players may choose partners, give out cards of red, green, yellow and brown cardboard cut in the shape of leaves—maple, elm, oak, etc. There should, of course, be only two leaves of the same shape and color, one of each being passed to the girls, the corresponding ones to the boys. The game is played in the usual way where there is a pool of letters, except that the words made must be only the names of trees or shrubs. Each one in turn draws a letter from the pool, then tries by transposing one of his opponent's words to use this letter, and so make a new word for himself. Plurals are not considered new words. If one cannot use the letter to draw from his opponent's, or in his own list, it is thrown back, and the turn passes to the next. If, however, the letter is used, the player has another turn. When either couple at the head table have made 10 words, the bell is rung and the players score and progress as in any other game.

When supper is served, have the table decorated with a plant standing in the center, and from this to each corner of the table have a row of Noah's Ark trees, which can be purchased at any toy shop. Stand one of these on each of the plates as they are passed. They will make attractive souvenirs of the occasion.—School Education.

Number Game — Passing quickly through the aisles, crayon in hand, I place a number on each slate, not going beyond 60. A boy or girl is then called to the platform, holding the slate so that all can see the number. The children rise in turn, hold up their slates, and, telling what their numbers are, ask the pupil on the platform a question. When he fails to answer correctly, he goes to his seat, and the one who asked the question answers it and takes his place.

Suppose the boy's number to be 45, the questions will run like this: "My number is 37, how much more is yours than mine?"

"My number is 10; if cents, how many 10-cent tops could you buy, and how much over?"

"My number is 27, add mine to your number."

"How many nickels in your number?"

"If my number be taken from your number, what will be left?"

This calls for close attention and rapid thinking.—Indiana School Journal.

Geography Game—Once a week in this school, which is semi-graded, I combine the sixth and seventh grades in geography and let them play a game in which each pupil receives a number of cards with questions and answers covering interesting and important facts in geography. Each pupil asks a question on one of his cards. The pupil answering it correctly receives the card. The object is to see who has the most cards at the end of the period.—Progressive Teacher.

Put Most Finished Bit of Work at End

Concerning the making of programs for children's plays, Constance d'Arcy Mackay advises in her book, "How to Produce Children's Plays": Usually it is safest to put your shortest play first, and your longest play last. Try to place your most finished bit of work at the end, where it will be twice as telling as at the beginning.

If you are producing two holiday plays, have one modern and the other a costume play. A program of one-act plays might consist of one folk play and one history play. A humorous play should come first and an idyllic play last in a program where both are combined.

It is a good idea for groups of settlements, or for different grades in a public school to study a one act play or episode. If there are 10 o 12 of such episodes, a pageant can be formed at the end of the year. Have your play appropriate to its season.

High School Reception Was Made a Joyous Affair

The best of all was the reception given in the auditorium of the high school by the junior class for the seniors. The class colors are white and gold. Huge jars of golden buttercups, relieved with feathery asparagus, stood everywhere. The piano and the tables held white baskets filled with trailing yellow roses, and from pillars and ceiling and balcony rails fluttered white and gold streamers.

The members of the faculty, with the officers of the junior and senior classes, were grouped informally at one side of the room. A half dozen of the junior boys made it their business to see that the guests moved toward this group, and the six junior girls who hovered on the edge had to exercise all their tact to keep the guests from lingering too long.

Suddenly a bell tinkled, and in the instant's hush came the voice of the junior president:

"Every young man here must begin at once to talk to the girl nearest to him, and keep it up until the bell rings again!"

There was a mild scramble and a babel of voices, broken in five minutes by the bell that meant "talk to another girl!"

"Who says 'the boys and girls just separate into their own little cliques'?" triumphed the chairman of the entertainment committee.

At the end of an hour two peals of the bell came, followed by the command, "Bring the girl you are talking with for refreshments."

One end of the auditorium had been hidden by white-and-golden screens. These were folded away now, disclosing two tables covered with white crepe paper and strewn with yellow roses.

One table held a huge bowl of fruit punch, plates of sandwiches and of small yellow cakes, and dishes of salted nuts and yellow confections.

Another table held plates, glasses, spoons and paper napkins which were gay with sprays of yellow blossoms.

"How lovely it all looks—and tastes!" said one of the guests appreciatively; "but it must have been a great deal of work. Who prepared all this?"

"We girls did it all ourselves," declared the chairman of the refreshment committee. "It really wasn't so much work. As there were 10 of us on the committee, it meant no great burden for each one.

"We found a fine recipe for the golden fruit punch. To the juice of eight lemons and four oranges we added four quarts of water and four cups of sugar. Into this went two cans of pineapples and two cups of yellow cherries. This amount serves 50 people.

"Two of the girls prepared the fruit early in the morning and put it in a jar in the refrigerator so that the flavors became blended, and the fruit thoroughly cooled. Just before serving time we poured it into the punch bowl and added the cooled water.

"Of course it takes time to make sandwiches, but 'many hands make light work,' and we selected fillings that were easy to prepare and to spread. For the raisin and nut bread sandwiches we used equal parts of raisins and nuts, finely chopped and moistened with whipped cream. Some of them were moistened with lemon or orange juice. We spread the mixture between thin slices of brown bread very lightly buttered.

"The cream-cheese-and-olive sandwiches were made by working the cream cheese with a silver spoon until it was light and smooth, then adding one half its quantity of stuffed olives, chopped. All this was seasoned with salt, moistened with mayonnaise and placed between thin slices of buttered bread. Even our little yellow sponge cakes are homemade."—Woman's Magazine.

Wild Flowers May Be Made to Grow in Home Garden

Persuading wild flowers to grow in a garden is very much like taming anything else that is wild. It takes patience and tact and thought, for wild flowers are as sensitive and timid and really "wild" as the birds and the little wild rabbits and squirrels and chipmunks that live in the woods, only, instead of being able to run away, flowers disappear right in their tracks, by fading away before your eyes.

This will not happen if you can make them feel at home, writes a contributor to the Woman's Home Companion, so, of course, the one thought to remember is this: never let a wild flower know that it has been moved.

In order to do this, the plants must always be taken up with a great lot of earth around their roots, so that these roots are not uncovered. Then a quantity of the earth around the hole that this earth-ball has left ought to be scooped up and put into a bag and taken home to the garden; for these roots are going to grow and reach out, and if you do not give them the same kind of earth they want all around as far as they are going, they will find out the difference very soon.

In an all-shady place, maidenhair ferns will grow—if you give them the rich soil in which you find them in the woods. They like plenty of moisture, too, but not really wet places, well drained, damp earth being what they choose when they are left to themselves. You can move these ferns early in the spring before they have begun to grow, or late in the fall after they have stopped growing; and of course you will set their earth-ball down into the ground just to the same depth it was before you dug it up. Always do this with everything.

In front of these ferns put a quantity of trilliums, from 20 to 30 plants at least, for a mass of trilliums in blossom is a lovely sight; and, besides, they always grow in patches in the woods, and so they like to be planted in companies. Perhaps you will be able to find only one color, the white or the purplish red, but if the two grow where you can get them, have some of each—only do not mix them. Let one portion of the group be of one color, and the rest of it all of the other. You will find the trilliums in blossom, of course, in the spring, but do not move them then. Mark where they are by putting some stakes down around the patch, and then go away and wait until August comes, when the roots of the tubers will have ripened.

Do you know what spring beauty is? It grows in moist woods, and is commoner in the West and South than in the East; but all over the United States it is wild. It has lovely, dainty early spring flowers, rosy-white; and this you must mark, the same as the trilliums, and wait until August to gather the little bulbs, that are about as large as peas, and brown, and lie on the ground or partly bedded in the soft earth. Plant them as you find them, remember, just scattered into the ridges of the earth.

Hepaticas, of course, you must have. Get all colors if you can, and scatter them together in quantity, hit-and-miss. You can move these when you find them, if you will take a good earth-ball. Then, of violets be sure to have many. These like shady places, though they grow sometimes where the sun shines part of the time.

Blue flag will come home with you and stay happily, and so will jack-in-the-pulpit and false Solomon's-seal and almost any little ferns, and the wild fall asters.

Finally, take a plant of jewel weed home. This grows in damp places, usually alongside brooks.

The Land of Nod

From breakfast on through all the day
At home among my friends I stay;
But every night I go abroad
Afar into the land of Nod.

All by myself I have to go,
With none to tell me what to do—
All alone beside the streams,
And up the mountain side of dreams.

. . . . . .

Try as I like to find the way,
I never can get back by day,
Nor can remember plain and clear
The curious music that I hear.

—R. L. Stevenson.

GIRLS CANNING AND GARDEN WORK

When the United States lecturer in charge of agricultural club work in the northern, central and western states stopped over one day at the Chemawa Indian school, Marion county, Oregon, to give a talk on home canning, he little thought that the lessons he taught would bring such results as were shown shortly afterward, says a writer for the Country Gentleman. The Indian girls took up canning with a determination to turn out a canning team that would do credit to their school and to enter the canning contests held in connection with the Land Products Show at Portland, Ore. The Indian canning team won the first prize in the three days' canning contest at last fall's show. These girls competed with the champion team of girls from Pleasant Home high school. They were required to can salmon, vegetables, fruits and practically every farm product.

Florida's girl champion in club work for 1914 is Pettie DeShong. She won $50 in gold from the State Bankers Association and $50 from the State Federation of Women's Clubs. She is a Hillsboro county girl, and has won the county championship for three years. Just as she was ready for college her club work profits and prizes made it possible for her to pay her own expenses. All her prize money has been invested in education.

"My club work has helped me to learn about the soil, plants and nature generally," says she. "Besides, the club work made it possible for me to earn my own money at home. Two years ago I won a short-course scholarship at Tallahassee. I'm now in college at Tallahassee.

"My father's tomato patch in 1914 was four acres, unstaked and unpruned. My sister and I had one fifth of an acre together. Our patch yielded one fourth of the output from the entire farm.

"On July 11 my tenth of an acre was cleared and broken. I planted 50 cents' worth of turnip seed. The turnips were ready for sale in six weeks, and it took only a little work on my part to sell $17 worth in the market. The expenses amounted to $4.30 for time and fertilizer, giving me a profit of $12.70. Then I raised a crop of hay—125 pounds cured. In addition to this work I put up 100 glasses of jelly and 70 bottles of catchup for home use." Here is her statement:

Tomatoes raised on one-tenth acre, 3517 pounds; tomatoes canned, Nos. 2 and 3, 200 cans; value all vegetables grown on plot, $93.80; cost of production of vegetables, $33.35; net profit, $60.45.

Texas claims title to the 1914 southern championship in tomato growing by club members. Lois Robertson is the girl who brought that honor to the Lone Star state. She raised 5660 pounds of tomatoes on one-tenth of an acre of land, showing a profit of $193. In addition, she won a local county prize, consisting of a Jersey calf valued at $25; first prize at the Dallas fair, $40; first prize at the Waco Cotton Palace, $23; a canning outfit; grand championship scholarship in Baylor Female College, Belton, Tex., and miscellaneous prizes amounting to $15. Adding the value of her prizes to the net returns from sales of her crop, she made a total of $496 on her tenth of an acre.

To Get Its Measure

To find the contents of an irregular body, immerse the body in a vessel full of water, and measure the quantity of water displaced.

WILD BIRDS BEFORE ONE'S CAMERA

The photographing of wild birds is perhaps a trifle ambitious for the beginner, and yet if one has patience, a love for birds, and some knowledge of them and their habits, much may be accomplished, according to the Photo-Era.

Probably the easiest way is to establish a "lunch-counter" and invite one's feathered friends to frequent it. This should be a rather small narrow tray so that the visitors will surely be in focus when perched upon any part of it, and if possible it should be placed in natural surroundings so that it will be less obvious and artificial. Pieces of suet, breadcrumbs and seeds, particularly sunflower seeds, prove popular items on the menu and draw visitors.

If the apparatus to be used is a hand camera, it will be well to lengthen the focus and so increase the size of the image by using a portrait-attachment. With this and the focus set at six feet, the distance of the lens from the tray should be 32 inches. As this is altogether too near to think of approaching oneself, the best way is to arrange some cover for the camera that can remain in position constantly that the birds may become entirely familiar with it. This may take the form of a box fixed against a tree or put upon a pole. It should be very rigid and made preferably of weathered boards or covered by a branch or two. It should have a hole in the front through which the lens can look and some means of fastening the camera securely in place. The method of releasing the shutter must be determined by the individual circumstances. If a place of shelter and observation is near, a bulb with long rubber tube is practical; but if the distance is greater, a cord fastened to the shutter release and passed through a screw-eye beneath, so as to give a straight downward pull, can be carried to the required distance, and if camera and box are perfectly rigid will work very nicely.

Although this is perhaps the easiest way, it is also quite probably the least satisfactory. Only a few varieties of birds can be relied upon for frequenting these town-restaurants, and they are not at their best if lured into strange surroundings.

The real joy of photographing wild birds comes in going into the open for them. Great patience is the one fundamental necessity in this work, almost as essential as the camera itself.

If the nest is so sheltered by branches that the light does not reach it well, these may be drawn to one side and tied. They should not be cut, as the young birds would undergo exposure to the sun and rain. If the birds seem very wild, leave them for a day or so to become accustomed to these changes, then go again, and if there is no natural shelter of bushes where the camera may be placed, stick up some branches or small trees where they will cover your position. It may be necessary to waste another day before the birds will seem at home after this encroachment on their domain; but after a little one may take one's place, with camera on tripod and ready for use. The birds may be startled away, but get your focus on the nest, have your plate in position and shutter set ready for instant use, and when the mother returns get your exposure.

After the young are hatched there is added interest in watching their development.

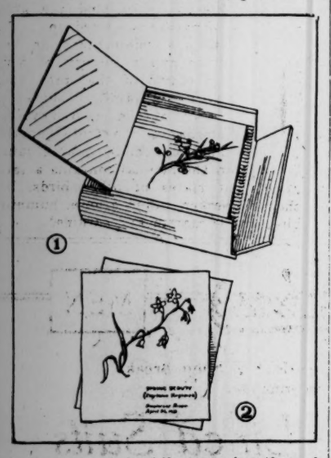
If one has sufficient patience, he may obtain pictures of the mother-bird feeding her young, and pater-familias himself may be caught bringing home supplies to the brood.

When the fledglings get a little larger and have grown their pretty coats of down, they are far more attractive: and if they can be caught on the rim of the nest, or on the branch beside it, they are most interesting.

If it is possible, a piece of light gray or white cheesecloth may be introduced as a background at a little distance from the nest, and a reflector of white muslin will also be a help if the birds do not object too much. However it is attempted, one must expect many failures in this work, but the successes will abundantly recompense one for the long vigils and wasted plates.

Fascinating and Pretty Work of Making Herbarium

You have all gathered wild flowers, but how many of you have a herbarium, or collection of varieties, with a record of both the common and botanical names, location where found, kind of soil, and other data. It is a fine way to acquaint one's self with the flowers, plants and

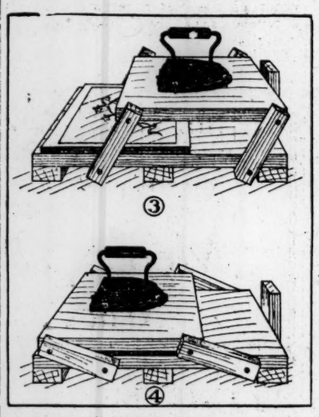


ferns discovered while tramping through the woods and across fields. The work is fascinating.

A 25-cent letter file is better than a book to keep specimens in (Fig. 1), and the heavy, light yellow wrapping paper used in butcher shops, cut up into sheets to fit the letter file, is good material to mount specimens on. It is cheap and you can buy as much as you want, as you need it. By placing the sheets loose in the file, the specimens may be arranged according to their genus, and rearranged as new varieties are added.

In addition to the herbarium file, you must have a press. Don't use a pile of books. Make yourself a regular press, or ask brother or father to make one for you. Figs. 3 and 4 show a practical press easy to construct, and Fig. 5 a working diagram. Make base board A 12 inches wide and 18 inches long, and nail the three cross strips B to the under side, one at each end and one in the center; and make the upper board C 12 inches square. Cut the hinge blocks D 6 inches long, three fourths inch thick, and one and one fourth inches wide, and bore a screw hole through each one half inch from each end. By means of these blocks, hinge board C to A, being careful to locate all four blocks in exactly the same relative positions so they will work together.

Mount a flatiron upon board C. This can be done so it may be removed on

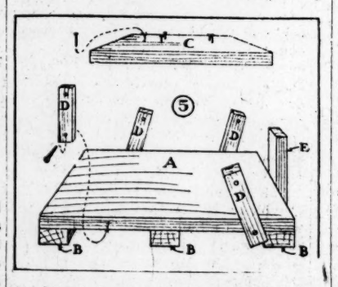


ironing day, by driving nails into board B at the sides of the flatiron so the heads come down upon the base, as shown in Fig. 3, and providing a nail to drop in a hole at the flat end, as shown in Fig 5. The flatiron can then be slipped between the nails, endwise, and locked in place by dropping the loose nail into the hole made for it. Double pieces of cardboard or tin, beneath the nail heads, will hold the flatiron better than the heads alone (Fig. 3). The flatiron not only provides weight for pressing, but serves also as a handle for operating the press. Nail block E (Fig. 5) to one end of board A as a stop for board C to strike against when the press is opened.

Newspapers are good for placing specimens between for pressing, as they are sufficiently porous to absorb sap. A half dozen or so sheets are none too many to place beneath and above each specimen. These should be replaced with fresh papers about once a day until the specimens have thoroughly dried and are ready for removal. Several sheets of specimens may be pressed at a time, one placed over another.

When ready to transfer from the drying papers to the herbarium sheets, daub glue here and there along the under side of each specimen; then lay the specimens upon the sheets in as natural positions as possible. Narrow strip of adhesive plaster lapped over the thick portions of stems will help hold them securely.

The name, place of finding, and other data, may be written or printed in the corner of each sheet, as indicated in Fig.



2. Glue index tabs to the edges of your sheets, in the same way that letter file indexes are put on, on which to letter the name of each genus, to simplify the finding of specimens.

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MORE STEPS TO TEACH FARMING IN SO. ALBERTA

Ten Demonstration Farms Will Be Located on Most Traveled Roads That Lead Into Various Trading Centers

MEDICINE HAT, Alta.—The federal government of Canada is adopting this year a new plan for the instruction of the farmers of southern Alberta in the methods of farming best adapted to the climatic and soil conditions which are found in that part of the country. It will establish in southern Alberta 10 demonstration fields of 45 acres each, located upon the most traveled roads leading into the different trading centers.

Demonstration farms heretofore have been operated upon a large scale, and have been located great distances apart. Under the new plan 10 or more demonstration fields will cover a district which formerly was tributary to only one demonstration farm. The demonstration farms not only show the culture of grains, but also the production of livestock. The demonstration fields, on the other hand, will only be used to demonstrate the best methods of growing grain and roots.

These fields will be located on farms at central points, and will be operated by the owner of the farm under the supervision of a government instructor, who will visit them in turn and giving directions where needed. Each field will be divided into eight five-acre plots, separated by 22-foot roads, and different methods of cultivation, different times of sowing, and different rotation of crops will be applied to each plot in order to show just which method is the most suitable for the district.

Another innovation is that all the work will be done by the owner of the farm upon which the field is located, the supervisor merely instructing and directing.

Each plot will have a sign upon it, conspicuously placed, showing what has been planted, when it was planted, and how it was planted. Thus plot No. 1 may bear the sign, "Alberta red wheat, sown one bushel to the acre, April 19, on backsetting eight inches deep." No. 2 will bear the same sign except that it will read "six inches deep," while No. 3 will read "four inches deep." Other plots demonstrating other methods of farming will bear their respective signs, and the farmer passing, or visiting the demonstration fields will know just exactly what treatment each plot has received, and will be able to judge the results for himself.

The government's action in this matter was taken in response to a strong resolution from the Medicine Hat Board of Trade, which was forwarded to Ottawa on March 1 of this year. It is expected that this plan will solve many of the farming problems; raise the standard of proficiency amongst the farmers; minimize the percentage of failures, and materially increase the yield per cultivated acre.

DEDICATE NEW COURT HOUSE AT GRAND FORKS, N. D.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—Exercises are to be held here today in dedication of the new Grand Forks county court house, built at a cost of nearly $200,000. The ceremonies have been arranged to begin this morning with a band concert by Larimore and Grand Forks city bands and inspection of the building by the public. The program for this afternoon includes a welcome by Mayor James A. Dinnie and addresses by Gov. L. B. Hanna, Chief Justice C. J. Fisk and Tracy R. Bangs. Dedicatory remarks are due from R. B. Griffith, president of the Grand Forks Commercial Club; Hans Georgenson, representing the Better Farming Association; C. M. Cooley, judge of the first judicial district, and W. G. Williams of Arvilla, formerly county commissioner.

Inspection will be continued until 6 p. m., in order that all may have an opportunity to visit what is one of the finest structures in this part of the state. The simplicity and dignity which should characterize a place devoted to the dispensing of justice have been well carried out in the architectural scheme of the building, which is impressive without being either ornate or severe. The gloom which has prevailed in many a court house of the past is rendered impossible in this up-to-date structure by dozens of large windows which flood the rooms with sunshine.

The amount of bonds authorized for the construction was $200,000 at 4 per cent interest, which were sold to the state of North Dakota. The corner-stone was laid July 16, 1913, by Commissioner Joseph R. Poupore, and the principal address was made by George A. Bangs.

JITNEY ORDINANCE IN PROVIDENCE SIGNED

PROVIDENCE—Mayor Gainer yesterday affixed his signature to the jitney ordinance adopted by the city council. In approving the measure the executive issued no statement, except to say that he believed the bill, while not perfect in every detail, to be a fair one to all concerned. The main body of the ordinance does not become effective until July 6, but two sections of it, referring to jitneys waiting for passengers in the center of the city and relative to the number of passengers to be carried, go into effect automatically by the signing of the measure by the mayor.

SYRACUSE AUTOMOBILE CLUB WAGES MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Automobile Club of Syracuse, Inc., with a membership of between 1300 and 1400 motorists, is known widely for its authentic and up-to-date free touring information. It has its headquarters in the Onondaga hotel, where between 3000 and 4000 tourists are cared for each season.

The office is in charge of H. E. La Vier, assistant secretary of the club. All kinds of maps and route books are kept on file for the use of tourists and the club members.

A vigorous membership campaign is being waged this season; 200 new members have been elected since March 1. The sign posting club is a notable feature. Signs are placed at curves, railroad crossings, trolley crossings, sharp corners, bridges, winding roads, dangerous hills and schoolhouses. Last season the club introduced a new sign, warning autoists of the proximity of school children, and these signs have been posted near schoolhouses on the main thoroughfares. This club of Syracuse maintains the only sign of its kind in the state—a lighted warning sign at the hill at Camillus, N Y., which is on the main route between Buffalo and Syracuse. It burns nightly from April 1 to Dec. 1. Every summer the club holds a popular secret time run, for which many valuable prizes are given. A new feature is to be introduced in this season's run, which will be in charge of Harry L. Gardner.

The twelfth annual banquet was held on April 6, those present including Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, Lieut.-Gov. Edward Schoeneck, Edwin Duffey, commissioner of highways; Mayor Louis Will, Joseph Mitchell Chapple of Boston, and Edward Guest of Detroit.

This club is affiliated with the American Automobile Association and is a charter member of the New York State Motor Federation, the recently formed New York state body. The officers and directors are:

President, H. W. Smith; first vice-president, H. W. Cook; second vice-president, Dr. S. F. Snow; secretary-treasurer, Forman Wilkinson; directors, B. E. Watson, W. L. Brown, B. W. Moyer, I D. Vann and John W. Lee, Jr.

FOREST RESERVE FUND TO BE ASKED OF U. S. CONGRESS

Conservation Association Will Press Plan to Buy More Lands on Atlantic Seaboard

WASHINGTON—The American Forestry Association will urge the next Congress to appropriate $10,000,000 for use at the rate of $2,000,000 a year, to continue the purchase of land in the southern Appalachians and White mountains as federal forest reserves. It is regarded most important that the money be set aside for this purpose. It is seen to mean much to the future of the whole Atlantic seaboard to have several million acres of nonagricultural land, from most of which all merchantable timber has been removed, held in reserve under government ownership, protected and perpetuated as productive forest land. All through New England and along the southern Appalachians there is a strong sentiment found in favor of continuing the purchase of these forest-growing lands.

The present appropriations for the purchase of lands in the southern Appalachian and White mountains will cease with the fiscal year, that is on June 30, 1915. There is now available for further purchases about $1,000,000, which sum will be sufficient to carry the work to near the end of 1915.

The area approved for purchase by the national forest reservation commission, or already acquired, is 1,186,000 acres, the average cost of which has been slightly over $5 per acre with an additional expense of approximately 60 cents per acre for appraisals, surveys, title examinations and supervision. It is estimated by officials of the forest service that with the remaining $1,000,000 enough additional lands can be purchased to bring the total to more than 1,400,000 acres, with an average price not exceeding $6 per acre.

The secretary of agriculture in a report to Congress in 1907 recommended the purchase of 5,000,000 acres in the southern Appalachians and 600,000 acres in the White mountains. The national forest reservation commission in its last report to Congress strongly approves of that recommendation, in fact adopts it as its working program, and recommends that Congress extend the appropriation for purchases through a further period of five years at the rate of $2,000,000 per year.

The American Forestry Association for 11 years labored to secure the legislation embodied in the Weeks law, which permits the acquirement of these nonagricultural lands as forest reserves. It has closely watched the execution of the law under the national forest reservation commission and the department of agriculture in the last five years and the results which have been accomplished demonstrate fully the wisdom of the program which has been undertaken. Furthermore great good is being accomplished in putting the purchased lands immediately under the administration so that they can be protected from fire and fully utilized as national forests.

In view of the achievements accomplished in the way of purchases and in the administration of acquired lands the American Forestry Association considers it appropriate to give full support to the national reservation commission in its recommendation to Congress for appropriations at the rate of $2,000,000 per year for a further period of five years. This program will be actively urged at the next session of Congress.

BISHOPS ISSUE CALL FOR PEACE PRAYERS

WASHINGTON—In behalf of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, Bishop Earl Cranston of Washington made public Wednesday a special "Call to Prayer," appointed to be read in all the Methodist churches. "Not once a day only, nor merely when convenient, but in our every thought of God, let the cry of our hearts incessantly ascend for the peace of Europe and the world," says the appeal.

BRITAIN EXTENDS TIME

WASHINGTON—The British government Wednesday gave notice to the state department that it had extended to June 15 the time within which German goods may be shipped to America from neutral ports, provided they were purchased before March 1 last.

INAUGURAL OF TUFTS PRESIDENT IS PROGRAMMED

Dr. Bumpus to Formally Become College Head June 12, Preceding Educational Conference

MEDFORD, Mass.—Dr. Herman C. Bumpus, who came to Tufts last fall from Wisconsin University, and is now acting as the president, will be formally inaugurated June 12, it was announced at the office of the dean today. The program for the inauguration of Dr. Bumpus will be a departure from that followed in past years at the installations of Tuft's presidents, in that it will include a conference of New England college presidents.

On former occasions the entire day or at least the whole program has been devoted to the inaugural exercises. This time the usual exercises will be limited to the forenoon and the remainder of the day being devoted to constructive planning in the interest of higher education. Men foremost in education have accepted invitations to these exercises and it is to take advantage of their presence at the inauguration that the afternoon is to be devoted to a conference for the discussion of educational matters.

Many prominent men will express their views on the general subject of "Obligations of the College to the State." This discussion will be closed by Dr. Bumpus.

The day's program will close with a reception to be given by President and Mrs. Bumpus at their residence in Professors row.

The program is as follows:

Invocation at 10:30 a. m. by Edwin Cortlandt Bolles, chaplain of Tufts College; A. B. Fletcher, president of the board of trustees, presiding.

Following the invocation there will be addresses by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University; Charles E. Fay, senior professor of arts and sciences at Tufts; Charles F. Painter, dean of Tufts medical and dental schools, and Samuel P. Capen, president of Tufts Alumni Association; President Hermon C. Bumpus will deliver the final address, followed by the benediction by Frank O. Hall.

This concludes the morning exercises and there will be an intermission from 12:30 until 2 o'clock, during which a luncheon will be served in Goddard gymnasium.

The afternoon program will start at 2 p. m. with a public discussion on the subject of "The Obligations of the College to the State." The participants will be Governor David I. Walsh, Louis E. Reber, dean of university extension at Wisconsin University; Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College; Sarah L. Arnold, member of state board of education; William C. Hill, principal of Central high school of Springfield; Alexander Meiklejohn of Amherst College.

The discussion is to be closed with an address by G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University. From 5 to 6 there will be a reception at the home of President Bumpus at 80 Professors row.

STEAMSHIP CUSHING AT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA—Capt. Lars Larsen Herland of the American oil steamer Cushing arrived here Wednesday with his ship and submitted to his employers a report dealing with the attempt made on the Cushing April 28 by a German aeroplane, which dropped three bombs, one of which struck the rail of the vessel. A copy of the report will be forwarded to the state department at Washington.

TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES DINE

Eben Herfey was elected president of the Boston traffic chapter of the Telephone & Telegraph Society of New England at the business meeting and dinner last night at the American House. About 80 attended. President T. W. Wilson presided. Other officers elected were: Roy E. Crane, vice-president; Frank H. Wilson, secretary-treasurer.

FRUIT MEN GIVEN U. S. HEARING

WASHINGTON—G. Harold Powell, general manager of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, was given a hearing Wednesday by the federal trade commission to explain the operations of his organization. The hearing was held at the instance of Mr. Powell.

U. S. PERMITS MANY USES OF FOREST LANDS

Special Services Are Offered to Settlers Adjacent to Reserves, and Leases Are Granted for Various Enterprises

WASHINGTON—Secretary of Agriculture Houston has begun an extensive tour of the national forests to find out for himself to what extent their timber, forage, water power, recreational and agricultural resources are being developed for the public under present methods and to make a study of the administrative problems of the forest service. During the present month he will visit the forests in several of the western states, spending almost the entire time of his trip in the wilds, seeking first-hand impressions of the conditions under which the forest service works.

Numerous irrigation, reservoir, and power projects are wholly or in part dependent on national forest protection of watersheds, and it is beginning to be generally understood that, aside from actual farming on national forest land, the agricultural interests of the West are much concerned in the conservation of water supplies accomplished by the forest service through lessened fire damage and regulated grazing.

In southern California the interest in maintaining a forest cover on the mountains from which local water supplies are derived is so keen that for a number of years local funds have been raised and paid over to the department of agriculture in order to provide for more intensive protection than the federal appropriations make possible.

Under the methods employed in handling the livestock grazing business of the national forests, agricultural development is benefited not only through the prevention of injury to watersheds, but also through the opportunities opened for ranch development. As new settlers locate near the forests room is made for their stock by cutting down, if necessary, the number of stock allowed the larger permittees. More than 16,000,000 cattle, sheep and hogs, including young stock, will find forage this year on the national forests. The revenue from this source is expected to exceed $1,200,000 in 1915.

One of the difficult administrative problems now being worked out is that of agricultural development of lands more valuable for farm than for forest purposes. Extensive land classification has been made possible by a special appropriation of Congress for this purpose, renewed each year since 1912.

Up to date, about 16,000 agricultural homesteads have been listed within the national forests, opening to agricultural development nearly 1,700,000 acres of forest land. In addition a certain amount of agricultural development is provided for under special use permits, where for any special reason listing does not afford a practical means of meeting settlers' needs.

Other Special Uses

More than 37,000 special use permits of all kinds have been issued to the public since 1905, granting free or for a reasonable charge permission to conduct all sorts of enterprises on national forest land. They include apiaries, barns, boathouses, botanical gardens, churches, cottages, golf links, hotels, mines, mineral springs, observatories, orchards, quarries, railroads, ranches, residences, restaurants, rifle ranges, roads, sawmills, slaughter houses, telegraph and telephones lines, tennis courts, tramways, tunnels, water power plants, wells, weirs and wharves. The total income from special use permits in 1914 was over $131,000.

Farmers, prospectors and local settlers of all classes, who needed timber for their own use in the construction of houses, barns, fences, and the like, were given free more than 120,000,000 feet of national forest timber during 1914, while about 14,000,000 feet was sold to settlers, ranchers and others at cost prices. The timber sale business of the national forests amounts to about $1,250,000 annually, more than 1,500,000,000 board feet of stumpage having been sold to lumber operators last year.

Summer Cottages

The forests contain most of the picturesque wilderness in the country, and their recreational resources are practically unlimited. More than 2000 cottages have been built on the forests by summer residents under the permit system, which has been supplemented by a law providing that tracts of five acres or less may be leased for periods not to exceed 30 years.

This law, under which leasing regulations have just been promulgated by the secretary of agriculture, is expected to stimulate recreational development of the forests. Already a large number of applications to lease national forest land for summer residence sites have been received, and even communities are beginning to take advantage of the forests situated near them by obtaining tracts for use as picnic, camping and play grounds.

OKLAHOMA TRACTION MEN ELECT

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Gas, Electric and Street Railway Association of Oklahoma recently elected W. J. Dibbens of Guthrie, president, and Harold V. Bozell of Weatherford, secretary-treasurer, says the Dallas News.

MISSISSIPPI PARENTS ELECT

JACKSON, Miss.—The annual convention of the mothers' congress and Parent-Teachers Association adjourned here recently, says the Memphis News-Scimitar. Mrs. J. B. Lawrence of Jackson was elected president.

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On your way to California over the cool northern route of the "St. Paul" road do not fail to stop off at Butte, Montana, and make a side trip to the wonderland of Yellowstone. Circle Tour of the Park from Butte costs less than via any other northern route.

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The addition of Yellowstone Park gives the "St. Paul" road pre-eminence for scenery among transcontinental lines. Nowhere will be found such a continuous panorama of stupendous mountain scenery as is presented successively by the towering ranges of the mighty Rockies, the forested Bitter Roots and the majestic Cascades—all close at hand to be enjoyed from observation platform and car windows of "THE OLYMPIAN," the famous all-steel train of the

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From Seattle and Tacoma journey south to California via the "Rainier-Shasta" route—and return to Chicago direct from either Los Angeles or San Francisco on the superb steel-equipped, no-extra-fare train—"THE PACIFIC LIMITED"—over the central route of this company. Low fare round trip excursions daily—stopovers as desired.

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INDUSTRIAL HIGH SCHOOL COURSES TO BE EXTENDED

Training Plan Now in Operation With Success at Hyde Park to Be Established Elsewhere in Boston in the Fall

Cooperative courses in industrial education, similar to those now conducted at the Hyde Park high school, were authorized to be established in other high schools as soon as suitable arrangements can be made for them, at a deferred meeting of the school committee last evening. These courses will take the place of the manual training now given in the schools. It is hoped that such classes can be opened next September in the South Boston and East Boston high schools.

The course as organized in the Hyde Park school has been exceptionally successful. It is intended for those boys who desire to acquire their shop training in manufacturing establishments and at the same time continue their high school education. The shop work in the first year is given in the school shop and is entirely of an industrial character. Beginning with the second year the boys work in the various Hyde Park shops three days each week. The instructor in the school shop visits them at their work and consults their foreman.

In the school he gives them such supplementary work as is needed to help them in their particular trade. In the school they also receive training in shop mathematics, drawing and English. An advisory committee of the business men keep in close touch with the progress of the boys in shop and school.

It is said to be the most inexpensive trade training that can be devised and if the shop instructor has the ability and time to act as coordinator between shop and school it is highly effective.

James C. Clarke who has charge of the work at the Hyde Park high school is credited with having worked out and put into operation a plan that is most effective and highly satisfactory to the manufacturer, the school and the pupil.

The first step in organizing similar courses in other high schools will be to secure the cooperation of the manufacturers. With Hyde Park to point to it is believed that this bill will not be difficult and that the such courses can be begun in other high schools at the beginning of the next school year.

The committee voted also to open two new prevocational centers next September, one in the Abram E. Cutter school house, Prescott district, Charlestown, and on in the Miles Standish schoolhouse, Dudley district, Roxbury. These with one in the Parkman schoolhouse, Lawrence district, South Boston, will make three new prevocational centers to be opened next September. These centers are for pupils in elementary grades.

Cabinet making and electricity will be taught in the Abram E. Cutter center, which will accommodate 90 pupils. About $2000 worth of machinery will be installed. The Miles Standish center for 135 pupils will give instruction in machine shop practise, electricity, painting and lettering. It will require about $2500 for equipment. The Parkman center will accommodate 135 pupils and will give instruction in machine shop practise, cabinet making and electricity. The equipment here will cost about $3000.

Charles E. Wetherbee was transferred as principal from the Charlestown summer review school to the Lewis summer review to be reestablished in Roxbury, and James J. Donovan was appointed principal of the Charlestown school.

It was stated by the superintendent that he had informed the school masters that graduation exercises be made very simple this year, that nothing might detract from the importance to the pupil of being awarded a diploma.

SOUTHERN WHOLESALE GROCERS ADJOURN

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. H. McLaurin of Jacksonville, Fla., was reelected president of the Southern Wholesale Grocers Association at the closing session of the convention here recently, says the Little Rock Gazette. Selection of the next convention city, left to the executive committee, will be decided between invitations received from Hot Springs, Ark., Galveston, Memphis and New Orleans.

PARENTS TO ATTEND CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

A large number of invitations to a reception to be given at the Children's Museum this afternoon have been sent out by the Museum Aid Association. They are largely to fathers and mothers who are invited chiefly for the purpose of showing them what the museum is and stands for that their cooperation in its work may be secured. A bird talk is planned for the children and lecturers will explain the exhibits to the visitors.

URGE WATER CONTROL IN PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Reservoir control for the streams of Pennsylvania is recommended by the state water supply commission in its report to the Governor of the water resources of Pennsylvania, says the Philadelphia North American.

ARBOR-BIRD DAY MANUAL ISSUED IN W. VIRGINIA

State Superintendent of Public Schools Sends Out Book as a Guide for Study of Plant and Bird Life by School Children

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—In connection with the observance of Arbor and Bird day in West Virginia, M. P. Shawkey, state superintendent of public schools, has had issued an arbor and bird day manual which is intended as a guide to the study of plant and bird life in the state. In sending out the book to the schools of the state, Superintendent Shawkey proposes that the manual be used as a textbook in the schools throughout the year and not only on Arbor day, says the Gazette. In an introduction to the book, Mr. Shawkey writes:

"We believe that the founders of Arbor and Bird day had something in mind more than the mere planting of a tree, a picnic or a romp in the woods. The tree planted on the school grounds will scarcely have passed its period of youth when the planters have long since reached manhood and old age. Only a few of those who take part in this year's Arbor day's exercises will even indirectly enjoy the benefit of trees and vines which they plant. This effort to go out of one's self to do something for others kindles a wholesome unselfishness and stimulates endeavor. A larger view of life is taken, and the great text book of nature is opened up."

The book is a commentary on how to plant trees and a history of some of the birds native of the state, their habits, etc. It contains lithographed plates of some of the most beautiful plumaged birds of the state, notably the gold finch and slate colored junco. In addition the manual contains a large number of plates of other birds, like the woodpecker, ruffed grouse, humming bird, purple martin and cardinal.

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The CUSTOM TAILORING Shop breaks into print to announce—

Men's Silk-Lined Suits Made to Your Order

A SHORT-TIME PRICE $42 AN UNUSUAL PRICE

Orders will be taken up to May 22d at 5:30 for delivery before the holiday.

Both foreign and Made-in-America suitings will be used with pure silk lining *throughout* (¼ or full-lined).

Workmanship of this shop's usual high standard.

Other Custom-made Suits and Coats $30 to $60.

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WASHINGTON STREET, AT SUMMER, BOSTON

South and Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean

PERU IN MOVE TO STABILIZE ITS FINANCES

Lack of Sufficient Credit Considered a Result of European War — Consul-General at Callao Makes Comment

LIMA, Peru—In view of Peru's approaching election, the country has been so taken up with politics that the economic situation, due to the events in Europe, has been somewhat overlooked. Yet the fact remains that politics and economics in this republic are inseparable factors in the national development. Hence, with the presidential election drawing near, a retrospect of business conditions during recent months should be in order.

Of the eight principal exports of Peru only cotton appears to have been seriously affected. The market for Peruvian copper, which is largely in the United States, was slightly affected at the beginning of the war. Now, however, the plants operate as in normal times, and the shipments that formerly went to Europe go to New York. About $9,000,000 worth of copper goes into export annually.

Heretofore Liverpool has been the market for Peruvian sugar. Although the prices in that market went up, the demand from Chile was such that Peruvian sugar found there a new outlet, as the German beet sugar, which constituted the Chilean import, was cut off. Another new market has been found for sugar in Vancouver.

The cotton situation calls for comment. It is probable that there will be less planting this year than in former seasons for the stocks on hand are considerable. This is due to the fact that the closing down of the North England cotton mills, shortly after the declaration of war, seriously affected for a time the shipments from here. Some few shipments were sent to the United States, but there the cotton situation is quite similar to that in Peru in that most reserve markets are closed.

When it comes to considering importations, the lack of proper banking connections with regard to bills of sale on New York has prevented the movement of merchandise in this direction. Restriction of credit is a serious matter, and this is aggravated by the fact that while the local merchants now receive for goods sold a paper currency that is somewhat depreciated, the same goods must be paid for with gold, and often in advance of the sale. When they buy drafts on New York or London it is often done at a loss of from 7½ to 10 per cent.

Upon the outbreak of war the credit of the banks in New York was suspended. At present the facilities for purchasing Peruvian bank drafts there, at as high a rate as 9 per cent, are very unsatisfactory and inadequate. Only one bank in Lima, the Banco Aleman Transatlantico, is controlled by any of the great oversea banks doing business here. That is the branch of the Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank of Berlin. This bank was established in 1905. It has materially assisted in the development of German trade throughout the west coast.

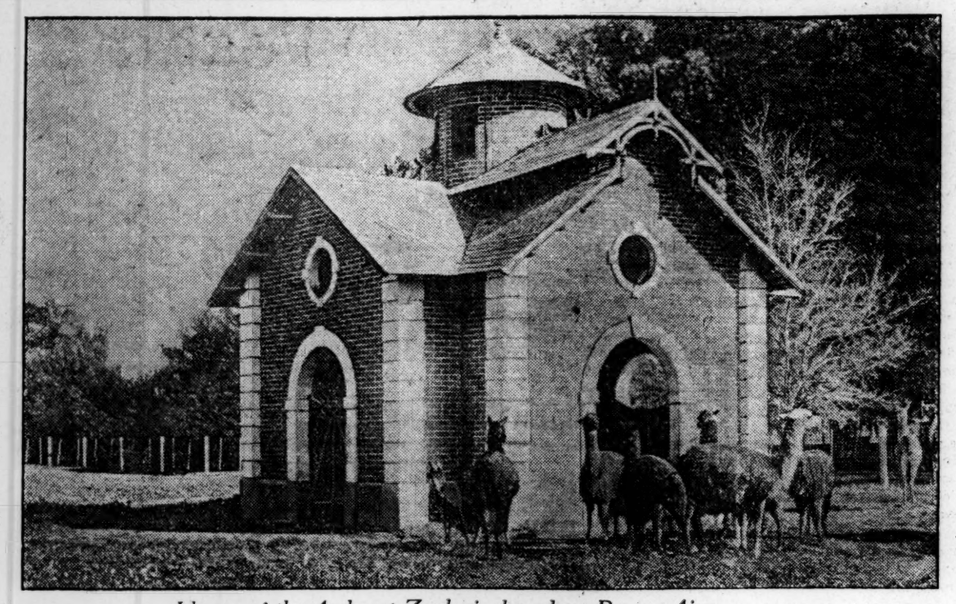
Of the other banking institutions the Banco del Peru y Londres, a Peruvian stock company, was considered the most important until the war started. This bank acts as the fiduciary agent of the government. While a majority of the stock is held in France and England, it is now essentially a Peruvian institution.

The business of the Banco Italiano, a rather conservative institution established in 1889, is based principally on the large Italian colony, an industrious and prosperous part of the population. The other banking establishments, Banco Popular del Peru, Banco Internacional del Peru, the Caja de Depositos e Consignaciones and the Caja de Ahorros, are purely domestic concerns. These banks were jointly responsible in procuring the government's approval of the issue of paper money last September, redeemable six months after peace is declared in Europe.

Upon the declaration of war a rush was made to withdraw deposits, which materially reduced the banks' gold reserve and might have affected them permanently had not the government proclaimed a limited moratorium, which was later extended and modified and is partly in effect this day. The government received a loan of $2,433,000 from the banks on reasonable terms.

Although the monetary system of Peru is based on a gold standard, gold coin is rarely seen in circulation. It can be purchased only at a premium. The issuance by the banks of the $12,500,000 bank notes was expected to relieve the strain, and allow business to proceed along normal lines. But this paper money was accepted by nearly all classes with considerable reluctance. It is causing a large portion of the business community to hoard gold and silver coin; consequently the situation is far from what some expected would be the case when the bank notes were issued.

Consul Gen. William W. Handley, who represents the United States at Callao, which, of course, is the center for business in Peru, thinks the present time most opportune for the establishment of an American branch bank. A bank of this kind, he says, would be in an excellent position to make loans to the government, and hence to stabilize the entire financial situation.



Llamas of the Andes at Zoological gardens, Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES ZOO NOTED FOR ITS COLLECTIONS

Llama Groups Among Leading Attractions of Garden—Visit to Big Estancia

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Although the home of the llama is the Andean range, which stretches the entire length of western Argentina, here at Buenos Aires the sight of these curious but valuable burden-bearers, as a part of the many fine collections in the Zoological Garden, add interest to the place.

Buenos Aires is proud of its zoo. It not only has a fine location, but in its arrangement, both for the comfort of the animals and the visitors, it is hardly to be excelled by any other world capital. The group of llamas is especially an attraction. The South American llama is found chiefly in Peru and Bolivia and belongs to the guanaco family. The animal is usually white, or spotted with brown or black. Sometimes it is altogether black.

While the Argentines have grown familiar with the extent of the cattle business, to those not acquainted with the great industry of the republic a visit to one of the big ranches is something not to be set aside. The Estancia Leonardo Pereira is a typical establishment on a large scale. It is about 30 miles out of the city on the Argentine Southern railway.

This estancia, while only one of several owned by the wealthy family, is perhaps the principal one, covering some 30,000 acres. There is a beautiful country home on the estate. Bordered by fine, wide verandas, set amidst bowers of gorgeous plants and flowers, shaded by great eucalyptus trees, one is set to wondering why the owner and his family remain away for the greater part of the year. Yet this is really the fact. And not only do many of the big landed proprietors spend but little time on their magnificent properties, but until recently their stay in Buenos Aires itself was short. Paris has been the great attraction for the wealthy Argentines, and many of them are now wondering what to do since the war is preventing the transatlantic journey.

ITALY-ARGENTINE RESERVIST SHIPS

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Agents of Italian steamship companies in this city were called recently to the Italian consulate and told to hold their steamers in readiness for the transportation of 70,000 reservists from Argentina at the first call of the Italian government. There are 10 classes of reservists concerned in the notification.

TRADE NOTES

PANAMA, P. R.—The ships of the American-Hawaiian line have carried more than one fifth of the 3,246,019 tons of cargo that passed through the canal up to April 1.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—According to recent estimates, the area of Brazil embraces 3,291,416 square miles, equal to about 30 per cent of the whole area of the continent.

MOLLENDO, Peru—This port is the most northerly of the three routes leading into Bolivia. The journey from here to Puno, on Lake Titicaca, is over the southern railways of Peru.

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Foreign investments in Bolivia are estimated as follows: Great Britain, $30,000,000; France, $15,000,000; Germany, $5,000,000; the United States, $2,500,000.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras—The law of 1898, regarding the sending of telegrams, is again made effective so that no messages can go in cipher except in the case of diplomatic and consular representatives.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Preparations are being made here to receive M. Pierre Baudin, a former minister of marine for France, who comes on an official mission from his government.

CHILE BELIEVES MAGELLAN ROUTE OF GREAT VALUE

While Panama Canal Will Take Much of Shipping, Southern Passage Best in Many Cases

VALPARAISO, Chile—To just what extent the Panama canal will be a benefit to Chile and just how far anticipation may be realized are matters considered seriously in Chilean business circles. An authority on shipping affairs recently summed up the situation as follows:

"Chile has a large trade with Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, and, further, almost all the exports of Bolivia, with the exception of those which are shipped from the small Peruvian port of Mollendo, pass through Chile. The larger proportion of Bolivia's exports is taken by Great Britain, which also disputes with Germany the first place in the export trade. It is obvious, therefore, that London has a large interest in the shortening of routes between Chile and Europe.

"It remains to consider what will be the effect of the Panama canal upon Chile, and here exaggeration should be banished and merely the facts brought forward. It must be remembered that increased facilities of communication do not create wealth unless they possess distinct advantages over the old ones. As regards mails and passengers, whose one object is speed, the canal will be of no service to Chile in relation to Europe, seeing that the quickest route will always be by steamer to Buenos Aires and thence by rail. But for cargoes, Iquique and the nitrate ports will be brought some 2000 miles nearer to Europe, while the saving in the case of Valparaiso will be rather less. Thus a week's coal and provisions will be saved, and the question is whether this saving will be wiped out by canal dues. The week saved is not a matter of much importance except for vessels which take passengers as well as freights. Probably a good many of the large British and European steamers will make the round voyage, going one way by the Straits of Magellan and one way by Panama.

"Chile's main export is nitrate, and this is, to a great extent, conveyed in sailing ships. It is inconceivable that any sailing ship destined for Chile will find it worth while to pay the canal tolls. There are other facts to take into consideration. One reason why the Chilean coal mines are less developed than might have been expected is due to the fact that the nitrate ships, which rely on the carriage of nitrate for their profit can afford to bring coal, which serves instead of ballast, at a very low rate. This low rate might have to be raised if the expenses of the canal were incurred."

PARCEL POST NOW FOR PANAMA ZONE

BALBOA, C. Z.—The division of posts has arranged to forward direct from Balboa, through Ancon exchange postoffice, ordinary and registered parcels post packages to the countries of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Parcels for the Atlantic coast of Colombia will be despatched by way of the Cristobal exchange office.

Before this arrangement was made, parcels post packages for the west coast of South America were despatched by way of the New York exchange office, which resulted in considerable delay and increased cost of transportation.

BASEBALL POPULAR AMONG GUATEMALANS

GUATEMALA CITY—Outdoor games are becoming popular in this country. A number of baseball clubs have been formed and a recent game between the Hercules and Victor teams was witnessed by many of the leading officials. President Cabrera is encouraging all sorts of athletic contests as tending to develop initiative in the young people.

TAMPICO'S OIL INDUSTRY NOT MUCH AFFECTED

Agriculture, However, Sustained Loss While Territory Was in Dispute by Armies

TAMPICO, Mexico—Had Mexico experienced no revolutionary difficulties and had the European war not broken out, the measure of prosperity that might have come to Tampico last year can scarcely be estimated. Ever since the port became the export center for crude oil it has grown in size and importance, and even with international and internal conditions as they are Tampico is doing comparatively well.

More than 20,000,000 barrels of crude petroleum left this port in 1914. The Panuco field held the center of the stage for the year. Here was brought in the Corona gusher No. 5, which proved to be one of the world's largest oil wells. Conservatively estimated as being in the 100,000-barrel-a-day class, this well was slowly brought down in the first six months of the year until finally its production was only 600 barrels a day. This was made necessary owing to the lack of available tank facilities.

In the meantime, while other large wells were brought in, the military disturbances stopped operations for almost two months. Recently there has been little interference; but operators are speculating on what events have in store since the factional conflicts do not seem to have lessened.

The agricultural industries of the Tampico region have proved failures. The large crops of Bermuda onions raised by American companies at Colonia, Columbus, Osorio and at several other large American colonies between Tampico and Victoria along the Monterey division of the railroad proved a loss because there was no means of transportation to Tampico. During the harvesting season all of this territory was in the hands of those attacking Tampico, and permission could not be obtained to allow these products to pass through the lines of the opposing forces.

As regards the price of oil, the bulk was moved on old contracts, and it is presumed that much of the Panuco petroleum thus disposed of was settled at a minimum of 40 cents a barrel, gold, f. o. b. barges Panuco. The river transportation is 8 cents per barrel.

At the beginning of 1914 the government tax on oil produced was 75 centavos per ton, payable in Mexican currency, the exchange rate of which varied. With the coming of the Constitutionalists this was reduced to 20 centavos per ton, the tax put into effect during the regime of President Madero.

This tax was subsequently raised to 60 centavos a ton, payable in Mexican gold, or in United States currency at the rate of two for one. Gold was not available; hence the producers paid the impost in American currency, which figured .0457 cents per barrel. Oil exported from Tampico pays an additional impost for bar dues which amounts in American currency to .0381 cents per barrel.

As Tampico lies on the Panuco river about seven miles from the Gulf of Mexico, much dredging is going on to make the river fully navigable for large steamers. At present there is 21 feet of water at the entrance to the two stone jetties extending about 500 yards out into the gulf at the mouth of the river.

RAILROAD WORK IS BOLIVIA'S CONCERN

LA PAZ, Bolivia—A railroad is being projected from this place to the further end of the Yungas province, in the Beni river valley. When this is finished it will give a transcontinental route from Africa on the Pacific coast to Para on the Atlantic.

The headquarters of the railroad between Guayaramerim and Porto Velho are in the latter place, to which point ocean steamers drawing 20 feet can navigate betwen January and May. This route to the Amazon is of the highest importance to Bolivia and to consumers of Bolivian products, tapping, as it does, what has been called the heart of South America.

BRAZIL WANTS THE FRIENDSHIP OF ALL NATIONS

Visit of Dr. Lauro Muller, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Other Republics, Indicative of Good Will Toward Every One

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Those who have some knowledge of the makeup of Dr. Lauro Muller, Brazil's minister of foreign affairs, feel certain that this noted statesman at no time would sanction diplomatic action that might prove detrimental to a supposed friendly nation. The international outlook never was more promising.

It is for this reason that Dr. Muller's visit to the neighboring republics is given only one interpretation by the thinking people of Brazil. Despite reports in circulation to the effect that when the foreign minister pays his respects to the heads of Uruguay, Argentine and Chile, this is a move made to warn North America, it is known that nothing of the kind is under consideration.

When Dr. Muller visited the United States a little while ago he gave abundant proof that his country meant to foster the friendliest relations with the North American people. The personality of the foreign minister alone disarms criticisms of his motive in dealing with international affairs. It is quite likely that his tour of the neighboring countries will bring these into closer relations, but such a result should be only the more satisfactory to the United States in that it will find all the nations better prepared to enter into negotiations for the maintenance of peaceful relations in America.

It is well known in this city that here, as well as in other cities of South America, a very small minority exists which takes advantage of every possible occasion to undo the good work by the foreign departments. But the government of Brazil, when the visit of Dr. Muller was announced, took care to show that this tour was to be mainly one of social intercourse. Naturally, when Dr. Muller meets the statesmen in the other countries matters of close concern to all may be discussed, but there is disavowal of any purpose to advance what would harm others, here in America or elsewhere.

One of the tangible results expected from the visit is the elevation to embassies of the legations of Argentina, Brazil and Chile at the various capitals. The original proposal for the elevation of the legations was made in 1910 by Baron Rio Branco, a predecessor of Dr. Muller as foreign minister, and perhaps the greatest Brazilian statesman of the generation. Baron Rio Branco desired then that the United States, Mexico, Brazil, Chile and Argentina should thus promote the interests of their respective nations.

Brazil and the United States have for some time had ambassadors at the capitals. More recently the Argentine and Chilean legations in the United States, as well as the American legations in these countries, have been elevated to embassies.

The message sent by President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan to the Brazilian minister at Mexico City, thanking him for his services in behalf of American citizens in that turbulent republic, have greatly impressed the public of Rio de Janeiro. It is about a year since Senhor Cardoso de Oliveira was asked by the United States government to take charge of its embassy in Mexico, diplomatic relations having been broken off with General Huerta. Washington says it was highly appreciative of what Senhor Oliveira has done and is still doing for American citizens in Mexico.

Since the European war South American republics have felt more than ever the necessity for getting into closer touch with the United States. It is expected that when Theodore E. Burton, former United States senator, and the president of the American Peace Society, reaches Rio de Janeiro on his present tour of South America via the west coast countries, his reception here will be an evidence of the esteem in which the two republics hold each other.

SUGAR MARKET ENCOURAGES CUBA

HAVANA, Cuba—With the beet sugar of Germany and France virtually out of the market, Cuban planters anticipate not only that the prevailing good prices will be maintained for a considerable time, but that a fresh impetus has been given to extend the cane area in this island.

The Cuban delegates to the Pan-American financial conference at Washington, beginning with May 24, are expected to show that gradually the trade of the republic has shifted to the United States. In many respects, of course, the commerce of Cuba has sustained losses through the effect of the European war, but it is also noted that the trade with Spain is on the increase.

Prices for the sugar crops of the season 1912-1913 and 1913-1914, were abnormally low, lessening the purchasing power of the well-to-do classes. With the gradual improvement in prices and the market in the United States promising, the situation here is considered quite satisfactory.

LAKE TITICACA REGION MAY BE MUCH IMPROVED

Agricultural Expert Sees No Reason Why Natives Should Not Develop the Territory

LIMA, Peru—In a supplementary report of the Peruvian corporation, H. V. Harlan goes into details regarding his experiments with the people and land around the Lake Titicaca.

"In the improvement of the agriculture of the region," reports Mr. Harlan, "the question of what is possible with a given soil or climate is not the final answer. An equally great, and often limiting factor is the question of what part of the possibility we are able to realize. What part of the agriculture will the inhabitants of the area adopt, and what part will they fail to adopt? What is the easiest method of approach to the better farming? Any survey that does not take into account the nature of the people is lacking in an important essential.

"When I arrived I found that the greatest obstacle was in the attitude of the people. As far as I could discover, the Titicaca area had no friends. All belonged to one of two classes. Either they were stolidly convinced that not one thing could be bettered in any way, or they believed that by some method the place could be made to compete with valleys of 10,000 feet less elevation. Both attitudes are equally unfortunate for the best interests of the region.

"'It can't be done here' appeared amply conclusive without any reason for, or even any desire for, a 'why.' In most cases it was laid to the winter, which is, of course, extremely fallacious, as the extreme temperature is trivial as compared with nine tenths of the most productive farming regions of the world.

"The Peruvian of the better class was disappointing in a second way. As a rule he took refuge behind the statement that the Indian peon does not, and cannot be made to understand agriculture. In this the Peruvian is evading his responsibility too easily. He must be made to take a part, and moreover the leading part, in any improvement that is to be brought about. The shouldering of the responsibility on to the Indian does not help matters, and is hardly borne out by facts.

"Granting that herding is the most primitive, though not necessarily the least profitable, of all agricultural operations, the Peruvian is less advanced than the Indian. The Indian has a considerable part of his land under cultivation, and is producing crops of a kind, while the average 'finca,' or landed property, is devoted exclusively to cattle raising.

"However, in the four months I have spent on the plateau I have modified my opinion of the receptivity of the Peruvian. A demonstration seems quite convincing. Since the experimental plots began to show up so nicely there has been a general interest manifest, and the number of petitions for seeds have been increasingly numerous.

"I believe that there are many who now believe a grain crop possible on the pampa who four months ago had no patience with such a thought. I believe that they, on the contrary, are ready for some general modifications in their agriculture. A demonstration is the sole means of approach. But even now, after what may be said to be more or less successful termination of the experiments, there are none who think a winter grain possible. Indeed, the attitude emphasizes both the necessity and the utility of demonstration."

HONDURAS GETTING READY FOR ELECTION

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras—The coming presidential election is beginning to attract general attention. The Honduran minister to Washington, Alberto Membreno, will be here soon to take charge of the presidency while President Bertrand steps out for a time in order to make himself eligible to stand for reelection. As a president may not succeed himself, and a majority of the political leaders prefer President Bertrand, his return to office is considered a foregone conclusion.

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HAWAII LINE LARGEST USER OF THE CANAL

Steamers Nearly All Engaged in Coastwise Trade—Pennsylvania, One of 21 Ships of Company, Has Passed Six Times

BALBOA, C. Z. — The steamship Isthmian of the American-Hawaiian steamship line passed through the canal in ballast, bound from Charleston to Tocopilla for a cargo of nitrates, with which she will return to the United States. This is the first time that a vessel of the American-Hawaiian line has gone through the canal without cargo.

From the opening of the canal, on Aug. 15, to April 1, vessels of the American-Hawaiian line had made 94 transits to the canal, carrying an aggregate of 699,342 tons of cargo. This was an average of 7440 tons of cargo per vessel. In this trade, 45 vessels passed from the Atlantic to the Pacific with 325,530 tons, and 49 from the Pacific to the Atlantic, with 373,812 tons. All of the westbound vessels were engaged in United States coastwise trade, and all but three of the eastbound were in the coastwise trade; these three were carrying Chilean nitrates to the United States, and their total cargo amounted to 23,599 tons. The line is the largest single user of the canal. Its vessels carried over one fifth of the 3,246,019 tons of cargo which had passed through the canal to April 1.

The first vessel of the line to enter the canal was the Pennsylvania, on Aug. 16. The Pennsylvania has passed through the canal six times. The other vessels of the line which have been through the canal are, in order of their coming, the Missourian, Arizonian, Kentuckian, Mexican, Montanan, Nebraskan, Virginian, Texan, Honolulan, Columbian, Iowan, Georgian, Dakotan, Nevadan, Isthmian, Alaskan, Washingtonian, Ohioan, Oregonian, Panaman, all of which arrived for the first time before Nov. 1; the Hawaiian, arriving on Dec. 3, the Minnesotan on March 20, and the American on April 17.

Vessels of the line which have been through the canal six times up to April 1 are the Pennsylvanian and the Montanan; five times, Kentuckian, Arizonian, Honolulan, Mexican, Columbian, Iowan, Georgian, Panaman; four times, Texan, Virginian, Alaskan, Dakotan, Ohioan, Oregonian; three times, Nebraskan, Nevadan, Isthmian, Washingtonian, Hawaiian; twice, Missourian; once, Minnesotan.

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REPUBLICANS PLEDGE SUPPORT TO PRESIDENT

State Legislators and City Committee Chairmen at Boston Meeting Indorse Mr Wilson's European Situation Policy

Republican legislators and chairmen of Republican city committees from all parts of the commonwealth set aside party ties for a few moments last night and pledged their earnest support to President Wilson in the fulfilment of his European policy at a dinner tendered them at the American House by the Republican state committee. This action was predicated by the remarks of Congressman Samuel E. Winslow of Worcester who was among those who addressed the 200 party officials present.

"Irrespective of party, we are ready to support the President," declared Congressman Winslow. "Although he is head of the Democratic party, we regard him now as the executive head of the whole nation, and we say to him: 'Whatever you do we will stand behind you. As you say, so we will agree.'" He declared that with the nation-wide loyalty thus far given the President there need be no apprehension as to the destiny of these United States.

Urged Efforts for Party

Cheers greeted the congressman's reference to the reception accorded to Senator Lodge at Lynn Tuesday night. Mr. Winslow urged more efforts for the party as a whole rather than for the individual; he urged harmony and unity within the party. He pleaded that the Republican platform be made real, declaring that Republican control means a revival of business throughout the country; that Democratic control means a stoppage of industry. He criticised several members of the President's cabinet.

Others who spoke were Calvin Coolidge, president of the Senate; Channing Cox, speaker of the House of Representatives; Robert Luce, former Lieutenant-Governor, and Edward A. Thurston, chairman of the Republican state committee who was toastmaster.

Mr. Coolidge considered the achievements of the party in this year's Legislature the passage of three constitutional amendments on taxation, suffrage and homestead land purchases. He also spoke with approval of the passage of the good roads bill for the western part of the state.

He said: "We have not been content to rest on a record of past performances. We have endeavored to go forward. We have used the history of the past as a foundation, but we have built on it. We are going to maintain the functions of the Republican party, and show that under representative government real reforms for the good of the people can be worked out."

Mr. Cox said: "We have carried on the pay-as-you-go practise and we have taken a step for taxation reform. We have treated our institutions fairly and if we have failed to give them allowances as large as some people desired it is well to remember we have followed the recommendation of commissioners specially charged to give us advice on such matters. If any mistakes have been made, the blame rests on the powers that have appointed the commissioners in question."

Praise for the Legislature was accorded by Mr. Luce who said: "Yours was a difficult problem. The reaction from the ultra-radical tendencies of the people in the last few years showed they wanted the brakes applied. Yet to cease progress, even temporarily, would have been calamitous. The happy mean was your task and you have achieved it.

"It means something that you have carried out the recommendations of the white slave commission by lessening the chance for immoral use of eating places; that you have passed a stringent law about the use of narcotic drugs; that you have made the granting of sixth-class licenses permissive instead of mandatory; that you have showed your good faith, even if defeated by a technical quibble, in the matter of the delivery of liquor to no-license places; that you provided a penalty for the adult men who neglects to support his aged father or mother; that you have provided means for publicity in respect to savings bank insurance; that you have demanded a higher standard of business honor on the part of those who conduct trust companies.

"You have grappled manfully with material problems concerning commerce and communication. Whether or not we should all agree that the provision of $2,500,000 for highways in the western part of the state was made in the way most consonant with the best governmental procedure, the important thing now is that it has been accomplished.

"In matters of finance, your record meets with the approval of the state. All thoughtful men recognize that with our growth in wealth and with the steady increase of the popular demand for more of cooperative action to the public benefit, there must be increase in contribution to the public treasury. It is the part of wisdom, however, that this increase shall not be too rapid and that it shall be checked in seasons of business adversity. Your committee on ways and means merits warm praise for its success in the most ungracious work of keeping down the state tax.

"For the last I have reserved that action on your part which seems to me the most far-reaching in its importance to all the people—the provision for amendment of the constitution in the matter of taxation. You bid fair to have ended a contest that has been waging for a generation. When 15 years or so ago I had my part in it as House chairman of the committee on taxation, I despaired of ever seeing it concluded. All our efforts to readjust the burden of taxes so that it should not bear heaviest on the weakest shoulders seemed hopeless. You have taught me that sooner or later justice prevails. Although many of us have done what we could in the enlightenment of public opinion, we do not begrudge you all the credit. For sending an amendment to the people, the Legislature is wholly responsible, not even executive approval being necessary, and to the Legislature should go the praise. If it turns out that you have opened the door for the reform of our vicious, cruel system of taxation, you will have rendered a service to the commonwealth that can hardly be matched in all its history."

FINAL RACES FOR SCHOOL TITLES THIS AFTERNOON

Crews Meet on the Charles River for First and Second Division Championships of the B. I. R. A.; Huntington Picked to Win

Races for the Boston Interscholastic Rowing Association championships are scheduled this afternoon on the Charles river between the eight crews that qualified for the finals in the preliminary races held Tuesday afternoon over the mile course, starting at the Cottage Farm bridge and finishing just below the Harvard bridge.

The four first crews to qualify for the finals are Huntington school, Brookline high school, Rindge technical school and Boston College high school; and these four should furnish some excellent racing. Huntington school is generally picked by those who have been following the work of the boys to win the championship of the senior division, although the Brookline high boys have adopted the stroke used by the Cornell University oarsmen, and they will be strong contenders for first place. The line-up of the senior crews follows:

	Age	Weight
BROOKLINE H. S.		
John deForest (captain), stroke	19	148
John Litchfield, No. 3	18	161
Clifford Hayes, No. 2	19	160
Herbert Newton, bow	18	155
Harold Trull, coxswain	17	110
HUNTINGTON SCHOOL		
Harold Ogden, stroke	17	162
George Dernier, No. 3	19	152
Arthur Lundquist (capt.), No. 2	18	155
Aubrey Ames, bow	19	150
Fred Lane, coxswain	16	115
RINDGE T. S.		
W. C. Coleman (captain), stroke	20	178
K. R. Bunten, No. 3	18	156
N. S. McDonald, No. 2	18	151
P. A. Harriman, bow	19	145
R. L. Maxwell, coxswain	16	115
BOSTON COLLEGE H. S.		
John Whouley (captain), stroke	18	145
Edward Donahue, No. 3	19	180
John Reed, No. 2	18	180
Edward Skayhan, bow	19	140
Edward Keating, coxswain	17	105

Huntington school, Brookline high school, Boston High School of Commerce and Cambridge Latin school where the schools to qualify for the finals in the intermediate division, and Brookline high is considered the strongest, with Cambridge Latin a very close second. The line-up of the intermediate crews is as follows:

BROOKLINE H. S.		
T. A. Souther, stroke	17	150
Maxwell Untersee, No. 3	19	160
Anson Lyman, No. 2	18	158
Jeffrey Richardson, bow	16	150
Gordon Stewart, coxswain	18	110
HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE		
Robert de Veer, stroke	16	145
John Eaton, No. 3	17	152
Bart Whelan, No. 2	18	160
T. C. Shea, bow	18	160
A. D. Crowley, coxswain	16	100
CAMBRIDGE L. S.		
F. R. Whitman, stroke	16	155
John Kelley, No. 3	17	140
Eric Knight, bow	17	140
Munson Adams, coxswain	14	87
HUNTINGTON SCHOOL		
Robert Starbuck, stroke	18	165
Frank Bell, No. 3	18	155
Harold Merrick, No. 2	17	143
Nerman Webster, bow	18	140
Frank Flagg, coxswain	15	115

In the senior races this afternoon, Huntington school will have the wall position, having made the fastest time in the preliminaries. Rindge Technical school will have second positon, with Brookline high third and the Boston College high boys on the outside of the course. In the intermediate races Huntington school will have the wall position, with Brookline, Commerce, and Cambridge Latin school rowing in the order named.

COURT RULES MENACE TRIAL SHALL BE HELD

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A motion to continue trial of the government's case against the publishers of the Menace, an anti-Catholic weekly newspaper, published at Aurora, Mo., was overruled by Judge Arba S. Van Valkenburgh, in the federal court, here Wednesday. Attorneys for the defense asked delay in the trial, set for the June term of court in Joplin, Mo., on the grounds that it was necessary for them to go to Rome to obtain depositions and evidence from the Vatican records.

MAGNA CHARTA TO BE CELEBRATED IN N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The seven hundredth anniversary of the granting of the Magna Charta will be celebrated by the constitutional convention June 15, it was decided Wednesday. President Elihu Root will make the principal address.

POWER SESSION DATES SET

SALEM, Ore.—Governor Withycombe announced recently that the water power and public lands conference of Western states, provided for by Senate joint memorial No. 6, would be held in Portland Sept. 21, 22 and 23, says the Portland Oregonian.

COUNCIL AGAIN TO PASS UPON MAYOR'S BUDGET

Sits Tomorrow as Appropriations Committee to Consider Action on Mr. Curley's Veto of 114 Item Plan

Council's appropriations committee is to meet tomorrow morning to consider once again Mayor Curley's segregated budget bill of ten items for $335,298.50 for the sewer service division. At the special meeting of council yesterday afternoon the mayor sent back with his veto the sewer budget of 114 items which that organization had passed. He urged his own budget of ten items.

The committee on finance of council of which Councilor Coulthurst is chairman meets this afternoon and one of the most important matters it will have before it for consideration is the mayor's order for a loan of $750,000 asking for $500,000 for repaving 14 miles of city streets which are torn up to permit the laying of the high-pressure water pipes, $150,000 for Ronan park development and $100,000 for the ward 19 playground, which at present has an intersecting street which makes it impracticable as a ball ground, according to the mayor.

At yesterday afternoon's council meeting President Coleman referred the sewer budget proposed by the mayor to the committee on appropriations but Councilors McDonald and Watson tried to have this reconsidered and the budget sent to the executive committee which could have met at once. Mr. McDonald urged the need of action to insure the sewer service funds with which to continue operations. Mr. Watson declared the executive committee and the appropriations committe were really the same as they consist of all members of council. He declared they differed in name alone.

Councilor Coulthurst protested against remarks credited to the mayor on the majority members of council in recent speeches. The council sustained President Coleman's reference to appropriations committee by a vote of five to two. The entire deliberations of the councilors lasted but 15 minutes.

After the session was over a visit paid by Councillor Ballantyne to the office of the mayor occasioned the rumor some of the members of the council who had held out for detailed segregated budget as an experiment had indicated to the mayor that they would compromise with him and pass a budget segregated to the extent of 15 items rather than the original 227 items which they had urged and latterly the bill for 114 items.

Mayor Curley yesterday announced his intention of allowing a bill for $441.20 for lighting the tree displayed on the common during the holidays in the last year of the former administration to go to the courts. He said this administration had not left sufficient money in the city treasury to pay for this bill.

After the meeting of council Councilors McDonald and Watson declared they did not believe the council had a legal right under the charter to initiate appropriations as they declared the majority's segregated sewer budget did.

They said the majority appeared to be in the position of after having demanded an experimental budget of the mayor to insist that their own form of experiment be used, or if that were refused they would not vote funds with which to carry one the sewer division's work. They said nearly four months of the year had passed anyhow, and that the segregated experiment could not be tried out properly this year, even if it did pass.

PLANS FOR COTTON MILL IN LYNN SAID TO BE UNDER WAY

LYNN, Mass.—Negotiations for the erection of a new cotton mill on the marshes near the river works of the General Electric Company are practically concluded, according to Roy F. Bergengren, municipal commissioner of finance. Within a short time Commissioner Bergengren believes actual work on a new plant to represent an investment of $1,000,000, will be under way.

The establishment of this new industry in Lynn will be in line with Mr. Bergengren's efforts to secure additional tax revenue to meet the expenditures of the city council. The finance commissioner also is working for the establishment of a new plant in Lynn by the Victor Typewriter Company of New York. It is announced that a site for this plant also is being considered on the marshes, adjacent to the Revere Beach railroad tracks.

The proposed new cotton mill is to manufacture principally drillings for the shoe industry. About 700 hands would be employed in the mill.

PHI BETA KAPPA OF HARVARD TO DINE

Harvard chapter, Phi Beta Kappa, holds its annual undergraduate dinner Friday evening at the Boston City Club. This is the second successive year that it has been voted to have temperance prevail at this dinner. The speakers at the dinner will include one member of the faculty and several prominent undergraduates.

SECRETARIES TO MEET

Formerly known as the Stenographers Mutual Benefit Association the Secretaries Association will hold its first annual meeting and dinner at the American House tonight. Officers will be elected.

SOUTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE ROCK MINING EXPECTED

Revival of Industry Due to New Discoveries and Machinery Making Grade Workable

WASHINGTON—The deposits of phosphate rock in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C., were among the first discovered in the United States, and until about 20 years ago the field was one of the largest producers in the world. The workable deposits are confined to the region lying in general between Charleston and Beaufort and extending about 25 miles back from the coast. The phosphate rock occurs in a thin bed which underlies irregular areas within the region. This bed is commonly less than 18 feet below the surface, and is thus comparatively easy to mine, but, owing to the rather low grade of the rock and the exploitation of richer and more easily accessible deposits in Florida and Tennessee, production in the South Carolina field has fallen off greatly in recent years.

An examination of the South Carolina field was made last year by G. Sherburne Rogers of the United States geological survey, and his report has recently been published by the survey as Bulletin 580-J.

The prospects of a marked revival of mining in the South Carolina phosphate field are poor. There are, however, 5,000,000 tons of 60 per cent phosphate still in the ground and improved machinery may at some later time render these deposits workable. Furthermore, the South Carolina phosphate enjoys two advantages. First, the former importance of the field led to the building of large fertilizer factories at Charleston, and the expense of shipping is therefore almost negligible; second, the rock makes an excellent superphosphate, and many planters prefer it to the higher-grade rock of the neighboring fields. When the Florida and Tennessee deposits become exhausted prices may advance sufficiently to permit the profitable mining of the remaining South Carolina rock. On the other hand, the presence of great deposits of high-grade rock in Wyoming and Idaho points to an undiminished supply for many years, and insures crushing competition in the interior part of the United States.

FISHING RULE CHANGE ASKED IN NOVA SCOTIA

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—The Halifax Board of Trade is seeking to have an anomaly in the fish business on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Canada removed. In British Columbia fish can be landed in all American bottoms and shipped to the United States. In Nova Scotia American sailing vessels may land fish to be forwarded by rail to the United States, but when brought here in auxiliary vessels or steamers this privilege does not hold good.

In 1898 an order-in-council was passed permitting Americans to land fish free of duty and purchase supplies, states the Toronto Mail and Empire. In March, 1915, an order-in-council was passed giving Americans the right, in addition to landing fish in British Columbia and forwarding it to the United States, to also sell fish in bond to such local dealers as may be licensed therefor, who may export it. This privilege does not exist in the Maritime Provinces.

The Board of Trade says it seems reasonable and equitable that Nova Scotia and other Atlantic provinces should have the same rights in this respect as British Columbia. Conditions are admittedly different on the Pacific and Atlantic coast, one of them being the greater distance of the fishing ground from United States ports, but the Halifax Board of Trade asks that the regulations be made uniform on both coasts. They are asking all the fishing centers in the province to join with them in making such a request to the government.

DENTAL BOARD BILL IS URGED

The House committee on ways and means gave hearings today on the bills to establish a board of five dental examiners to succeed the present board of registration in dentistry and to be authorized to introduce dental hygiene in the schools and also to create a board for the licensing of persons, firms and corporations who instal electric wires and apparatus.

Dr. George H. Paine of Boston appeared for the dental bill. He claimed that the present board of registration in dentistry has approved it and that the members of that board under this bill may serve out their terms and may be appointed and reappointed to the new board of examiners if the Governor sees fit to do so.

ANTITRUST SUITS STARTED IN TEXAS

AUSTIN, Texas—Suits charging violations of the antitrust statutes were filed recently by the attorney-general's department in the twenty-sixth district court of Travis county against the Memphis Cotton Oil Company and the Quanah Cotton Oil Company. Statutory penalties and injunctions are prayed for in each case.

The petition, states the Dallas News, in each suit alleges that the companies for the purpose of preventing and lessening competition in the purchase of cotton seed at Childress and contiguous points made certain agreements with certain competitors whereby the competitors were eliminated from the market at those points.

SPEAKERS URGE COMPLETION OF DRYDOCK EARLY

Bulk of Testimony at Hearing Before Port Directors Is Given in Favor of Immediate Work Under Old Contract

At the reopened hearing by the directors of the port of Boston at the State House late yesterday relative to reopening bids for the construction of the proposed drydock in East Boston, the bulk of the testimony was given in favor of immediate work on the dock under the bid of the firm of Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.

The hearing was held at the request of the Governor, who recently directed the port board to make a report as to whether or not, in their opinion, the dock should be built at once, and as to whether or not the bid of Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, the lowest bidders under the original call for bids, should be accepted or new bids called for. The bid of this firm was $1,800,000. The Boston Central Labor Union men claim that the state can save $121,000 by readvertising for bids, because certain materials have dropped in price.

At the conclusion of the hearing, which was attended by over 200 persons, the port directors announced that they would take the matter under advisement and report to the Governor and council in about 10 days.

Yesterday's hearing reaffirmed the belief of many that the whole controversy is one between two sections of organized labor, the granite cutters of Cape Ann, who will probably get the granite work under a contract with Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, and the Boston Central Labor Union.

Many of the speakers broke away from the subject of the hearing, the reopening of bids, and told of benefits to be derived by the port from the drydock. Discussion on this point was allowed as it was indirect support of the contention that these benefits should not be delayed through the reopening of bids.

The position of the Boston business men was summed up by Jerome Jones, who said in part:

"The subject of the drydock is important to not only this community, but every county in the state and every state in New England industrially and commercially.

"While there is a drydock at East Boston, it can only take vessels of 16 feet draft; modern sea-going ships require 35 feet. No one denies the necessity for it.

"Three large ocean-going steamship companies have agreed to pay $50,000 a year for its use. Ocean-going ships require to be docked, scraped and painted once in six months.

"The fact that there is a dry dock at the navy yard does not alter the necessity, as that is for naval vessels.

"The opening of the Panama and the Cape Cod canals emphasizes the immediate necessity. This would largely increase the commerce of the port and tend to reduce the cost of the transportation both by land and by sea.

"We are only six miles to ocean depth, while New York is 20 miles from Sandy Hook—Philadelphia is 100 miles up the Delaware river—Baltimore is 200 miles up the Chesapeake bay.

"The fact that the cost of labor and materials is less than when the bids came in ought not to require new bids, for if costs had advanced in value instead, the bidders would have been held responsible."

Arthur M. Huddell representing the Boston Central Labor union members criticized the port directors. He said that the men he represented believed the port directors were determined to award the contract to the bidders of last year, no matter what was said, pro or con.

Mr. Huddell said the contract violated the eight-hour law, and was therefore void, and that $121,000 could be saved if the port directors handled the material themselves and adapted the methods followed by the transit commission in long term contracts.

William C. Brewer, chairman of the maritime committee of the chamber of commerce, Capt. J. G. Crowley of the Coastwise Transportation Company, and Samuel J. Elder, representing the Master Builders Association, urged the building of the dry dock as soon as possible.

Antoine J. Silva of Gloucester, representing the quarryworkers of Cape Cod, and Henry F. Brown, secretary of the Gloucester Board of Trade, also spoke in support of the standing contract.

TENNESSEE CITIZENS BUILD ROAD IN DAY

NEWBERN, Tenn.—Citizens of all classes, clad in hickory shirts and overalls and armed with pick, shovel, spade and ax, in one day put the ten-mile road from here to Lane in perfect condition, says the Memphis News-Scimitar. The movement originated with the Newbern Commercial Club, and the mayor proclaimed a legal holiday for the work. Farmers along the road came with teams, scrapers, drags and plows. A. C. Harris, one of the county's road officers, directed operations. Similar movements will be instituted for other highways.

LETTER CARRIERS HAVE PARTY

Postmaster Murray and other officials were special guests at the annual dance of the letter carriers at Mechanics hall last evening. The trooping of the colors was a feature of the event. The spectacle aroused much enthusiasm which found expression in the waving of thousands of small national flags all over the hall, every person having received one as a souvenir at the door.

Beech-Nut Peanut Butter

YOU know how it is with a boy—growing almost while you look at him—romping around all day—forever demanding "something to eat" and brutally critical of what is set before him.

There is never any difficulty in getting him to "eat plenty of bread"—*if the bread can be made to appeal to his palate.*

Try him with sandwiches of Beech-Nut Peanut Butter and see!

There is the "something" he needs—the balanced food—the flavor of the finest Virginia and Spanish nuts, blended, delicately roasted, lightly salted and crushed to a smooth golden-brown butter.

Beech-Nut Peanut Butter comes ready to serve in *vacuum-sealed jars*—three sizes, 10 cents, 15 cents, 25 cents (in the extreme West, a little more). At grocers' everywhere.

Makers of America's most famous Bacon—*Beech-Nut Bacon*

BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY
CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.

TEXANS TO WORK IN OKLAHOMA HARVEST

FT. WORTH, Texas—Harvesters for the crops of Oklahoma will be furnished in large part this summer by the free employment bureau of the city of Ft. Worth, under an arrangement made between H. O. Gossett, manager of the municipal bureau, and W. G. Ashton, labor commissioner of Oklahoma.

Mr. Gossett wrote Mr. Ashton, offering to cooperate in manning the Oklahoma harvest fields with employment seekers of Ft. Worth, Mr. Ashton replied that after June 1 he would communicate with Mr. Gossett daily by telegraph and notify him of the Oklahoma points where labor was needed. The Oklahoma bureau of labor will establish a branch office at Wichita Falls for two weeks and Mr. Gossett will arrange to send men to the Oklahoma fields through this office.

DALLAS INSTITUTE TO OPEN

DALLAS, Tex.—The Dallas state normal school for negro teachers will open in the negro high school building, Hall and Cochran streets, June 14 and close June 30, says the News. The faculty will be composed of J. H. Howard, conductor, and N. W. Harle, promoter, and the following assistants: B. F. Darrell, T. D. Marshall, J. H. Waller, W. B. Turner and J. F. Williams.

INDIANS TO CAMP IN PORTLAND, ORE.

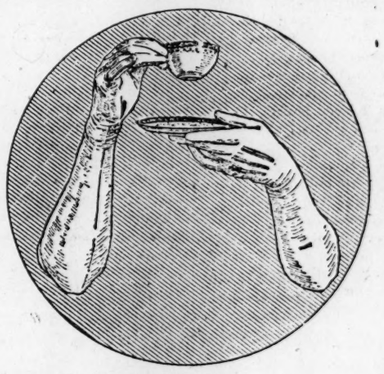
PORTLAND—Portland will receive more attention from the famous Blackfeet Indians during the Rose festival, June 9-11, than San Francisco has received at her exposition. Not only will the members of the tribe who are now in San Francisco come to Portland at that time, but several others who are now on the reservation at Glacier National park will join their fellows in Portland and participate in the festivities of the week, says the Oregonian.

Chief Three Bears, the oldest member of the tribe, and Joe Bad Marriage, a young chieftain, were in Portland last week to wait upon the Rose festival board and make preliminary arrangements for the visit that they are to make to Portland.

The tepees of the tribe will be pitched on the park blocks near the festival center and the Indians will participate in all the parades, and will give several special entertainments for festival visitors on their own initiative.

ARABIC SAILS FOR LIVERPOOL

NEW YORK—With 330 passengers on board, two of whom are Americans, the White Star line steamship Arabic sailed Wednesday for Liverpool. In addition to passengers the Arabic carried 15,000 tons of miscellaneous cargo.



Before you buy a cut price glove

Think of more than merely the *appearance* of the glove—consider what *service* you can expect it to give. How will they wash? Will the fabric pull and turn yellow and the glove lose its shape and become baggy? How will the tips wear?

In Kayser Silk Gloves every one of these features is *guaranteed* to give satisfactory service. That is why twelve thousand dealers and millions of American women prefer them—why more of them are sold than of all other silk gloves combined. Be sure you get *complete* glove value. Ask for Kayser's.

Two clasp gloves, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25 and up.
Long gloves, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and up.

Kayser Silk Gloves

More sold than all other silk gloves combined

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HOW CHICAGO MAYOR WON BY NEW METHODS

Mr. Thompson Tells of Direct Work of the People and Success Which Came to His Cause Despite Predictions of Failure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—A business man conducting an intelligent and energetic campaign to the people can override the strongly entrenched politicians of his municipality and win. This is the lesson William Hale Thompson draws from his election to the mayoralty of Chicago, and he is immensely proud of his feat. He believes that his lone-handed victory will serve as an example to many another city tired of too much politics.

Chicago's mayor is an immensely busy man. Aside from all the details incident upon taking office, all the callers seeking appointment for themselves or their friends and the batch of legislation of deepest concern to Chicago now hanging fire in the state Assembly, he has the running of a monster business to familiarize himself with. As he remarked at the Association of Commerce luncheon last week, he wonders sometimes why he labored so strenuously to get so hard a job. In his four years he estimates he will pass on budgets totaling perhaps $500,000,000.

For all that, the mayor found time to survey his novel campaign in the light of victory—a campaign attracting little attention while it was going on and generally laughed at but now altogether a different thing—and to draw a few morals from its success, to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

"I was elected mayor April 6," said Mr. Thompson. "My campaign formally opened Dec. 22, but work had been going on for me for a year before that time.

Condition of Acceptance

"When my friends asked me to become a candidate for mayor of Chicago, believing that my experience in the city council and on the county board had qualified me for the position, and feeling that what the city needed was a business man at its head and less politics, I told them I would run only on one condition. My experience had taught me what a campaign like this would mean. With 35 wards in the city and 50 to 60 precincts in each ward and 500 to 800 voters in each precinct, and one organization man in every precinct whose duty it was to get out the vote, and a lot of these holding down jobs in the city hall, giving up to the handle to politics and what was left, if any, to business—well, under those circumstances it was going to be no easy job to be elected mayor.

"There was just one way it might be done. That was to go to the people. So I said to my friends, If you will bring me in petitions signed by 150,000 men and women voters of Chicago asking me to make the race, and pledging me their votes, I'll do it. I will run only if the people want me.

"My friends started out to get the petitions signed. Mr. Beifeld of the Hotel Sherman kindly gave us the use of rooms Meetings were held every Tuesday night to report on the progress of the petitions. Some would bring in three and four names from a precinct, others a dozen and some 20 to 25. The meetings were sometimes pretty dull. 'Minutes of the previous meeting and they were read and approved,' and presentation of reports. Experiences in getting signatures were exchanged. Gradually the meetings grew and the number of signatures coming in increased.

Number Is Secured

"Not a cent was paid for this work. I knew the time would come when it would be asked, 'What did Thompson or Thompson's friends pay for these signatures?' and I made up my mind that the answer would be 'Nothing.' But more than that, what would be the use of going out and buying signatures to a petition? That wouldn't mean votes. We didn't spend any money even to advertise our meetings—didn't spend a cent for postal cards saying, 'Don't forget to come around to the Thompson meeting Tuesday night.' But the people began to get waked up to what was going on and to see some of the issues involved and signed petitions began to pour in. Toward the finish 1500 people were coming up to headquarters in a week.

"Finally they got the number they were after and on December 22 the petitions were presented to me by a Methodist minister in a big meeting in the Auditorium and I formally pledged myself to make the race for mayor. The Auditorium is a big place, seating 5000. It is a hard place to fill politically. Besides the meeting was called for the 22d, just three days before Christmas. The politicians laughed at us. But we packed the house and turned 3000 away."

His First Battle

Mr. Thompson's first battle was to get the Republican nomination at the primaries. He made the race as a Republican without any ticket. Against him was a fusion of the Republican and Progressive organizations running a fusion candidate and a full ticket.

"In Chicago we have a primaries and an election," continued Mr. Thompson, "but it is really two elections—an election at the primaries and the regular election. For 105 days I made from 10 to 15 speeches a day, came back late at night to headquarters and went over campaign statements for the press with my campaign marshals, and sometimes we were pretty sleepy, and lined out what was going to come up on the following day. For 105 nights I got an average of three hours' sleep a night. Your business man candidate, you might say, had better go West and punch cows for seven or eight years before he starts to run for office." Mr. Thompson was alluding to his own experience on the plains. The mayor then came to what he considered one of the most interesting parts of his entire campaign.

Meetings Held in Homes

"When they had got the pledge ready for the printer it was brought to me for an 'O. K.' Down in the corner was marked 'ward' and 'precinct' with space to fill in. There was nothing in the other corner and so I wrote on 'Phone' and sent it along. One night at the headquarters when the campaign was well on, one of the boys reached his hand into a pile of petitions—they were stacked high in a big vault—and pulled out a big wad of them and scattered them on the table. 'Now,' he said, 'let's see whether these are genuine or whether they are no good,' and he picked up one with a telephone number and called it up. Certainly this party had signed Thompson's petition and was going to vote for him. He called up a number of others and they all said the same, showing a genuine interest.

"The next day we put in 30 telephones in headquarters. We began calling at 7:15 in the evening and quit at 9:45, so as not to disturb the people at their dinners or bother them when going to bed. Some 10 per cent of our signers had put down their telephone numbers.

"When our men got one of these on the telephone he asked if this was the gentleman that had signed the Thompson petition. Yes. And you are going to vote for Mr. Thompson? Yes. Well, wouldn't you like to call in a few of your friends—sort of hold a little Thompson meeting in your home—spread the good word around for Thompson? Why, certainly. Well, then we'll send right out some literature telling you just how to hold a Thompson meeting, how to organize it and what to say—all about it.

"In this way we held Thompson meetings in homes all over the city. The response to our telephone calls was simply remarkable. Out of the first 87 we got 81 and some of those that said they couldn't hold a Thompson meeting explained that it was because they lived in the back of their butcher shop and couldn't hold a meeting in the store because of their customers—or it was a girl who lived in a hall bedroom and she couldn't very well hold a meeting there. Quietly all over the city this work went on and it meant votes."

The mayor passed on to the nature of his support, financial and journalistic.

"We didn't get very many contributions," he said. "The big corporations supported my opponent because it knew that Thompson would be for the people. Not that Thompson is against business, but he is for the people first. We put into the campaign what had to go in to carry it through, but we were pretty near barefooted a good share of the time. Old-time politicians didn't like it, and said we were close."

His Volunteer Workers

Another point which the mayor laid stress on as contributing greatly to his election was his volunteer workers. "In the old way of doing business election workers were paid $5 a day. Now that foots up to a lot of money in a city like Chicago, with 1500 precincts and some of it is always 'lost' getting to its destination. Frequently the money would be passed out to a man with four or five sons in his family. They figured that he could deliver his family if he couldn't do anything more and that would make it cost about $1 a vote, which is very much like bribery. Well, we didn't have very many of these paid workers. What we wanted was men who were working for Thompson regardless, and the results showed that we had hit the right plan for getting votes. In precincts where we had 10 of these volunteer workers we won. Where we had 15 we won by a bigger majority. When we had over 15 we won by a lot. Where we had only eight it was nip and tuck, and under eight we lost. The only paid workers we had were in a few parts of the city where we couldn't get volunteers. There was another thing, that volunteer scheme, that the professional politicians laughed at."

Chicago's mayor summed up his conclusions:

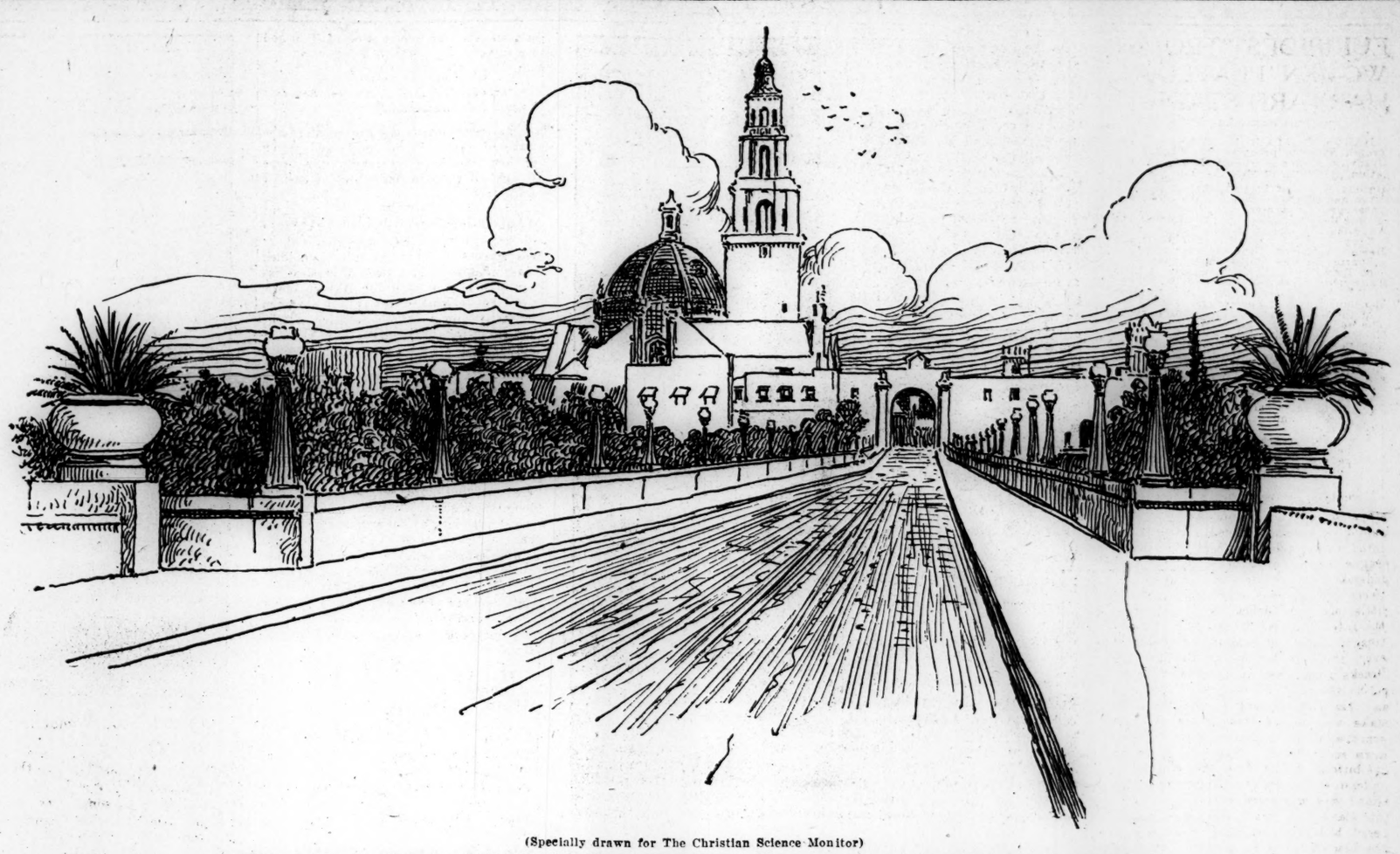
"The people are tired of politics and want to elect a good man as mayor. And they will. But you've got to have a man of integrity as your candidate, a man whom the people can trust. He must have ability. And he must work hard in his campaign."

Mr. Thompson's election in the face of his party's organization is apparently only the first of a series of battles. Already in a political convention called for nomination of judges, he has locked horns again with the organization leaders, and this time met with defeat. Former Governor Deneen is the leader of the Republican organization which Mr. Thompson defeated in the primaries and that followed the election, but is now aligned against the mayor's wing of the party.

CREAM SAME AS MILK IN THE LAW

Exceptions of the Elm Farm Milk Company to a complaint on which it was found guilty of violating the milk law were overruled by the full bench of the supreme court yesterday. The company set up as a defense that cream and milk are different substances and that the watering of cream was not within the provisions of the milk statute.

In the opinion, written by Judge Carroll, the court says: 'Under the statute seeking to prevent the adulteration of milk by the addition of water or any foreign substance, cream is considered to be the same thing as milk."



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

Entrance way to Panama-California exposition, San Diego, bridge supported on big piers that rise from canyon

APPROACH TO EXPOSITION AT SAN DIEGO REVEALS SPLENDOR

Entrance Bridge Quarter of Mile in Length Affords Visitor to White-Walled City Glimpses of How Atmosphere of Spain Has Given Beauty to Panama Fair

As the visitor to the San Diego exposition passes over the long approach to the white-walled city, he sees his dreams of castles in Spain at last come true. As in Spain the lightness and brilliancy of Arab fancy overflows the intenser and often somber Spanish imagination, so a complex chord is struck at the very entrance to the new Spanish city. The stately pile of the California building, the wall and the gateway are dominated by the glittering color of the tiled dome, the Moorish mosaic, and the bronze ornament of the tower. Indeed in the glorious sunshine of California they seem to have even the striking eclat of the far east, until it would seem as if at this oldest American port on the Pacific, East has at last become West and the two have met, in spite of Kipling.

The entrance bridge, a quarter of a mile in length, is supported on 100-foot piers that rise from a canyon where dark waters mirror fresh natural beauties and the smooth handiwork of man. The city that has risen with such wonder-working celerity stands on high ground, where broad mesas are intersected by wild canyon-like ravines. On every hand is spread abroad a noble panorama of earth and sea. The lovely curve of the Coronado beach and the great harbor are yonder; the purple Cuyamaca ranges rise on the east, melting into the distant Mexican hills that turn to opal and mother-of-pearl in the light of the westering sun. So the beholder at the city's gate is prepared to be transported to far-off lands of surpassing beauty or to be set down in the pages of old romance.

The stone gateway leads directly into the plaza of California. The gateway is new, but has been given an old-time look by one of the deft touches that make the whole city a work of art. The tower of the California building is everywhere "in the picture," even as the slender Moorish Giralda dominates Seville. One moves about the streets and flowery paths of the new-old city and finds the tower composing the picture under many a low arcade or down many a leafy vista. The style of the cathedral repeats the ornate Mexican development of Spanish architecture, when the adventurers to New Spain sought to rival in magnificence what was most splendid at home. But the Moorish influence is everywhere felt in Spanish art of that time. We remember that when Columbus sought royal assent to his adventure into the unknown west, he sought out his sovereign on the Vega at Granada, where Ferdinand and Isabella sat before the beleaguered city of the Moors. There is a statue in Granada which shows Columbus kneeling at the feet of his Queen, and above it the heights are still crowned with the rosy towers and fairy-like halls of the palace of Boabdil.

As Spain is a land of contradictions, sharp as its landscape differences, where you pass so soon from flower-engirdled valleys to the barren desolations of the Sierra Nevada; so this neo-Spanish city is true to type in harmonizing many diversities. Opposite the splendid California building stands a plain mission building. It symbolizes the lowly beginnings of these wonders which the gracious word California has projected ever since the golden days of '49. In the arcaded streets or flowery paths of the city you may see a gay group dancing to guitars and castanets as you have seen them dancing in the high-walled calle of Seville; but not far away you know some one is taking strenuous notes on the last new "tractor," or learning all about intensive farming from a "Little Lander" of San Diego county. Again, this city, built for the most ephemeral of uses, is yet built to stand. San Diego put up these palace facades in good earnest, and they will remain a permanent witness to humanity's faith in brotherhood, all the more so because they date from the very time when nation was lifting up sword against nation.

The garden of Montezuma strikes yet another note in the city, echoing the Aztec civilization, and yet sending fancy across to the garden of the Generalife, or Moorish summer palace, where the blazing color in the flowers gave the key to the old magnificence that once ruled there. The actual camp of present day Indians, in their adobe houses, brings in another contradictory note; yet it belongs here and so it harmonizes. It is both a reminder of how newly this noble civilization has sprung up in the wilderness, and a pledge of future progress, mighty as the past. And finally, Spain is the land where sword and scimitar, cross and crescent, so long clashed and alternately conquered; thus over this Spanish city of beauty and power, crowned with all the great works of peace, hovers from day to day varying news of conflict, east and west.

San Diego was the first harbor that etched the sails of the white man against the startling blue of a Californian bay. In 1542 Rodriguez Cabrillo dropped anchor here, in what he called the Harbor of the Sun, still the first port of call north of Panama. It is 500 miles nearer the canal than San Francisco is, and is the natural outlet for the vast storehouse of hardly touched resources which we call the Pacific Southwest. Here was set up the first mission, July 16, 1769, and here in 1831 began the demand for union with the United States. San Diego claims that the first American flag was flung to her breezes soon after Europeans first attempted the veiled Atlantic, to find not only a land of promise, but an undreamed-of ocean of peace.

The heavy outer walls of the exposition city are like those of a fortified town—of such a castle as never was seen in Spain, they say—one explanation of the familiar phrase. These walls, however, rise out of fragrant groves of flowers, unlike the rude mountain fastnesses in the uplands of Spain. Here are golden acacias, and the deep flushing oleanders which grow wild along streams near Gibraltar; and here the purple Bougainvillea climbs adventurously to invincible heights. And everywhere—is the rose.

Indeed the flowers of San Diego are likely to be its most lasting memory—another hint of permanence in evanescence. One may forget the dazzle and gleam of sculptured walls and doorways, or even the varying azures of the glorious seascape beyond, but the flowers will remain. From the great citrus orchard, where oranges and lemons and grapefruit flower and fruit all summer long, replacing the old-time expositional apple heaps, to the lily ponds in balustraded inner courts, everywhere is fragrance and everywhere apparently unfading bloom.

OREGON SESSION LAWS OUT

SALEM, Ore.—Secretary of State Olcott announced recently, says the Portland Oregonian, that the session laws of the twenty-eighth legislative Assembly, are ready for distribution earlier than usual.

EDITORIAL VIEWS

Baseball Talk's Emancipation

CHICAGO EVENING POST—Harvard, Yale and Princeton are said to have launched a movement for the emancipation of baseball literature from slang. At first glance this sounds like a reform fathered by puriste, but it is explained that the idea is not to insist that baseball be written in cold, uncolored academic English. . . . The advocates of the reform hold that the accounts of the game can be made picturesque, striking and vigorous without resort to a dialect that in no degree resembles English. It will be a bigger tax on ingenuity, but a much higher tribute to the gifts of the writer.

A Naturalized Patriot

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER—Mayor Blankenburg, in his speech at the Union League banquet, preached the right doctrine of patriotism. . . . "The first duty of any citizen of this country, be he native born or naturalized, is his duty to his country. It makes no difference from where we come." Those are true and noble words, fitly spoken at this time when men, to subserve their own selfish ends, are endeavoring to persuade others away from their allegiance. The utterance of the mayor, at the welcome of the 4000 newly naturalized Americans in Convention hall, sounded the same note of patriotic devotion. We are either Americans or not.

Long-Sighted American Manufacturers

TOLEDO BLADE—According to the Scientific American, manufacturers of automobiles in this country are preparing for a mighty invasion of European markets, to begin the hour that word comes of the declaration of peace. One company will have 10,000 cars ready to send into Germany. England is to be campaigned thoroughly. . . . The war is at once destroying motor cars in great quantities and making the manufacture of new cars difficult. Peace will find a condition in which the demand for machines can be met only from abroad.

Suffrage in Denmark

CHICAGO POST—Eight years ago the women of Denmark were without the vote in any sphere of government. The other day the Danish Parliament passed a bill conferring unqualified franchise on women. It has been a rapid advance for the suffrage cause. The first victory was gained in 1907, when the women were given the ballot in the election of charitable and educational bodies. A year later the franchise was extended to women who were taxpayers or the wives of taxpayers in all elections but those for Parliament. This test of suffrage on a restricted basis has by its own results won the wiping out of all political handicaps on the once voteless sex. Denmark, at least, will not make war without her women having a voice in it.

Real Americans

WASHINGTON HERALD — It is pointed out that about 160,000 children between the ages of 5 and 16 enter the United States annually; 85 per cent of these come from non-English speaking countries, particularly from Southern Italy, Poland, Russia, Lithuania and other eastern and southern European and Asiatic countries. Unless these children come into contact with American life through the public school, they are likely to grow up ignorant of American institutions and thoroughly unfit for citizenship. It is up to the American people to see that our future citizens become real Americans.

The Cotton Mills

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL — The textile manufacturers, especially the cotton section, were scared, or professed to be, when the Wilson tariff law was enacted. But their fears failed to materialize. The American Cotton and Wool Reporter, which has no other interest than to report facts, says that New Bedford cotton mills that were running at 80 per cent a few weeks ago, are now running at 95 per cent of capacity, which is their busiest record for years. . . . These mills merely reflect the general activity in this field of industry.

FARMER'S PROFIT IS INCREASED BY GOOD ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Extension of railway lines in the last 10 years, and the building of many imp country highways, have combined to increase the average profits of the American farmer, who now hauls larger loads to market in a considerably shorter time than formerly, and in that way makes his earnings greater.

Taking 1906 as a starting point, it is said by officials of the department of agriculture that more than 32,000 miles of railway have been built than were then in existence. This addition of 15 per cent to the railway mileage of the country has operated tremendously to the advantage of the farmer. The improvement of country roads since 1906, it is said, has probably helped to increase the average quantity of farm products moved by a day's wagon haul. All of which is important as bearing upon the question of what the farmer earns, and the problem of how best to increase his earnings, and thus to improve generally his condition.

A statistical expert in the department has found out the time required to haul from farms the marketed portion of the corn, wheat and cotton crops. It would take about 6,358,000 days for one wagon, or about 6,358,000 wagons for one day, to haul from the farms the marketed portion of the corn crop; the corresponding figure for wheat is about 6,857,000, and for cotton about 2,532,000.

The longer wagon hauls are in the cotton states and in the intermountain region, where the railroad facilities are not so great as in the eastern half of the country north of the Ohio river.

As bearing upon the question of what good highways are doing to help the farmer, it is pointed out that, notwithstanding the increased cost of farm labor, as compared with the cost of it in 1906, the size of the average wagon load has materially increased. In 1906 it was 1.2 loads of 53.5 bushels each, or a total of 56.1 bushels a day; while in 1915 a day's haul averages 2.1 loads of 53.5 bushels each, or a total of 112.4 bushels a day. Similar increases, it is pointed out, have occurred in regards to corn and cotton.

LYNN STREET CAR MEN COMPLAIN OF JITNEYS

LYNN, Mass.—Representatives of the Lynn division of the Street Railway Employees Union visited Mayor Newhall yesterday and asked that some action be taken to prevent jitney buses from interfering with the operation of street cars. They say the buses take on and let off passengers in front of street cars and thereby interrupt the schedule of the latter. A hearing will be given May 25.

UNITARIANS ELECT

EAST BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—The forty-eighth annual conference of the Plymouth and Bay conference of Unitarian churches was held here Wednesday. There were about 250 delegates present.

The annual election resulted as follows: President, C. C. King; vice-presidents, the Rev. E. B. Maglathlin of West Bridgewater, Hon. John D. Long of Hingham; secretary, the Rev. George B. Spurr of Hingham; treasurer, Edward Nichols of Cohasset.

AMENDED CENSOR BILL IS ACCEPTED IN LOWER BRANCH

House Concurs in Senate Change Allowing Two of the Three Members of Board to Stop Play

Supporters of the Boston play censorship bill believe that all obstacles to the passage of the measure have now been removed, the House late yesterday having concurred in the Senate amendment. This amendment allows two of the three censors to stop a play or film whereas the bill originally required a unanimous vote.

The tribunal of censors is to consist of the mayor of Boston, the police commissioner and the chief justice of the Boston municipal court.

As the bill has been passed to engrossment by both branches, it has now only to be enacted, a stage on which there is as a rule no discussion. It will then go to Governor Walsh for his signature. It is understood that the bill meets with the approval of the Governor.

In the House debate on concurrence yesterday Representative Sheehan, opposing the Senate amendment, charged that politics was influencing many of the legislators in their action on the bill, and Representative Donovan of Boston urged the House to refuse to concur and thus open the door for any class of citizens to come to the State House and coerce the Legislature into passing class legislation.

Representative Cross of Royalston said every gubernatorial candidate in Massachusetts has lined up with the opponents of "The Birth of a Nation," in spite of the fact that he believes it is a true portrayal of historical facts.

Representative Drury of Waltham and Kennard of Somerville, both members of the committee on the judiciary who voted against the two-of-three amendment when it was up for consideration in the House, said that failure to concur with the Senate would mean the defeat of any legislation and, although they differed with the upper branch as to the details of how the new law should be administered, they urged the House to concur.

Representative Rowley of Brookline, the author of the amendment, again urged its adoption and denied that political ambitions prompted him to present it in the first instance.

The bill will probably be enacted in the House today and reach the Senate this afternoon or tomorrow.

COUNTY BIBLE SCHOOL CONVENTION IS HELD

WINTHROP, Me.—The annual convention of the Kennebec County Sunday School Association was held at the Methodist church Wednesday. The Rev. Isaac LaFleur of Waterville and Hamilton S. Conant, secretary of the Massachusetts State Sunday School Association, the Rev. J. J. Hull, state superintendent of adult work, Miss Olive A. Gould, Miss Nellie Roundy and the Rev. H. F. Milligan made reports.

WEST POINT CADET IS NAMED

Beston Wood Smith, 52 High street, Charlestown, has passed all examinations and will enter the U. S. Military Academy at West Point on June 15. He was named for a cadetship by former Congressman Murray and is a member of company A, fifth infantry, M. V. M.

EURIPIDES' "TROJAN WOMEN" PLAYED AT HARVARD STADIUM

HARVARD STADIUM—Euripides' "The Trojan Women," produced in English by Granville Barker in Gilbert Murray's translation, afternoon of May 19. The cast:

Hecuba, Queen of Troy, mother of Hector and Paris .....Lillah McCarthy
Cassandra, daughter of Hecuba, a prophetess .....Chrystal Herne
Andromache, wife of Hector, Prince of Troy .....Edith Wynne Matthison
Helen, wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta; carried off by Paris, Prince of Troy .....Gladys Hanson
Talthybius, Herald of the Greeks..... Ian Maclaren
Menelaus, King of Sparta, and General of the Greeks.....Philip Merivale
The God Poseidon .....Lionel Braham
The Goddess Pallas Athena ..Mary Forbes
The Leader of the Chorus....Alma Kruger
Chorus of captive Trojan women—Misses Elliot, Phillips, I. Merson, Mower, Howard, Brown, Steel, Cranmer, Boos, Forbes, Lamb, Wilson, Beutch, E. Merson, White, Cushman, Merriam, Escalanta, Vilet, James, Sayre, Michener, Pattison, Beckwith.
Soldiers attendant on Talthybius and Menelaus.

The action takes place upon a battlefield before the walls of Troy, which has been reduced to ruins by the Greeks.

The play was first performed in the year 415 B. C.

Twenty-three centuries ago the third stage of the Peloponnesian war was raging. The contest had settled down into a struggle between the Delian league, headed by Athens, and the confederation under Sparta. Midway between the Piraeus and Crete lay the little island of Melos. In the crisis of the fate of Greece it had sent its contingent to fight at Salamis. When, however, the war broke out amongst the Greeks themselves, it endeavored to remain neutral. Twenty-three centuries ago the Delian league determined to make an end of this neutrality. An army was sent to Melos and the inhabitants surrendered. Then was given an exhibition of the fate of neutrals as understood in Athens. Every man on the island was massacred, every woman sent into slavery. The act, when it is remembered today, is remembered as one of the blackest acts in history, but when "The Trojan Women" was written, it was a thing of yesterday, for the sack of Melos was perpetrated in the autumn of 416 B. C., whilst "The Troades" was produced in the spring of 415 B. C.

At the time when it was written the fleet which had brought the loot and the women from Melos to the Piraeus was getting ready to sail on its fateful voyage to Sicily. The conscience of Athens, such of Athens as possessed a conscience, was stirred with horror. There was no direct political allusion to the fleet of Alcibiades in Euripides' references to the fleet of Agamemnon, but it is difficult to believe that he could have separated the two in his mind. It is difficult to believe that the man who loathed war could have failed to remember, in writing the story of "The Trojan Women" on the sands of Ilium, the fate which only six months before had overtaken the Dorian women on the rocks of Melos.

"The Trojan Women," then, is the expression of the revolt of the human mind, when dominated by a sense of Principle or even pity, from the horrors which that human mind claims to be capable of inflicting when it is dominated by the belief that might is right. It is hard to imagine that Euripides did not realize in composing this play that right was might. He could follow Hecuba and Andromache into slavery and exile. He could see the mother and wife of Hector carrying water for their Greek masters, but he could remember also that the fate of those masters was more terrible than that of the captive women. Agamemnon, victor over Cassandra, slain through the connivance of his own wife. Odysseus, the master of Hecuba, slain by his own son. Neoptolemus, the owner of Andromache, himself murdered at Delphia. And Menelaus fooled, in spite of all experience, by Helen, perhaps the most unfortunate of all.

Miss Lillah McCarthy as Hecuba

Whatever his meaning he failed entirely to make any impression on the Athenians. The whole city went mad and his very warning made him as distasteful to the mob as Aristides himself. He left the great city and sought refuge amongst the Macedonians, in the court of King Archelaus. Here, as far as is known, he wrote his last two, and by no means least, tragedies, "The Bacchae" and "Iphigenia in Aulis."

Plot in the "Trojan Women," there is none. But there is a mighty moral lesson, founded on the text, old as the world itself, of man's inhumanity to man. Troy lies at the foot of her conquerors. There is no thought of mercy, no quiver of compassion, no tremor of hesitation. There is nothing but the desire to glut the passion of blood and lust. The story is told with all that tremendous simplicity which only the Greeks ever so superbly attained. One wondered as one watched the agony of Troy unfolded with such relentless truth, where the advantages of the modern schools as an engine of sheer education come in. It is the story of Troy today, of any other conquered country tomorrow. Yet in the agony of the conquered, the great dramatist reads the doom of those mastered by the passions of the conquerors, so blind that they cannot see, in the terrible words of the god Poseidon, their own undoing,

"How are ye blind,
Ye treaders down of cities, ye that cast
Temples to desolation."

The scene lies on the sands before the walls of Troy. In one prolonged march of lust and hate, in reality the same things, on the one hand, and of despair and terror, on the other, the story crossed the stage. From the moment when Hecuba, her white head hidden in her black mantle, staggered out of the streets of Troy, to fall, a huddled mass of misery, in a sleep of restless exhaustion on the sands by the sea-shore, the tragedy worked upwards in its grim intensity, until, from out the smoke of the burning city, there came the last desperate cry of the desolate woman,

"Farewell!—O spirit grey,
Whatso is coming
Fail not from under me.
Weak limbs, why tremble ye?
Forth where the new long day
Dawneth to slavery!"

One by one the Trojan women gathered on the shore, within sight of the long Greek ships, face and meet the fate, which the lots of the conquering heroes have hurled to them. Cassandra, the virgin priestess, daughter of Hecuba, Hector's sister, maddened by grief and dishonor, is led away to the ship of Menelaus, showering on her captors the last of her prophecies, as she reads, even in her distraught state, the fate of the Greeks,

"Nay, I will show thee. Even now this town
Is happier than the Greeks."

and then that final taunt of bitterness,

"Where lies the galley? Whither shall I tread?
See that your watch be set, your sail be spread.
The wind comes quick! . . . Three Powers—mark me, thou!
There be in Hell, and one walks with thee now!"

Next comes Andromache, the wife of Hector, beautifully played by Miss Wynne Matthison. The delicacy and refinement of her method was, to some extent lost, in the vast open theater, but one of the great moments of the play was unquestionably the parting of the mother with her son, Astyanax, the pathetic, little bare-legged figure, in its lemon tunic, torn from the arms, in turn, of Andromache and Hecuba, to be hurled by the Greek soldiers from the walls of Troy.

Andromache (Edith Wynne Matthison) and Astyanax (Richard Ross)

Then as Andromache, senseless with grief, is dragged away, in a slave harnessed chariot, to the ship of Neoptolemus, Helen, in flaming garments meets her outraged husband, Menelaus, gorgeous in gold, and brass, and blue. In all the awful story it is perhaps the most awful in the intensity of its pitiless exposure of human depravity. The virtues of the noble Trojan women have been as reeds in a storm. Now "the face that launched a thousand ships" comes flaunting its beauty before the injured husband, and the man who, a moment before, had raged with the demon of revenge against the faithless woman, succumbs again to passion, and in spite of the warning of Hecuba,

"A lover once, will always love again,"

seals his own doom in the words,

"Peace, aged woman, peace! 'Tis not for her;
She is as naught to me.
. . . March on before,
Ye ministers, and tend her to the shore . . .
And have some chambered galley set for her,
Where she may sail the seas."

So Helen goes, the one victorious woman in all Troy. Uncowed, untouched, triumphant through her knowledge of how to play on human sensuality. The most unfortunate and despicable character in the play.

Hecuba and the other Trojan women remain. The soldiers are now lighting their torches and firing the deserted city. The aged queen suddenly recognizes that it is the end of Troy. With a piercing scream she attempts to hurl herself into the streets from which the dense black smoke is rising, but is prevented by the Greeks,

"The dust as smoke riseth; it spreadeth wide its wing;
It maketh me as a shadow, and my City a vanished thing!"

It was in these last scenes that Miss McCarthy rose to the summit of her inspiration. Magnificent as her performance had been all through, whether in its pathos, its passion or its wild despair, it became even nobler as the play progressed. The tremendous demand made by the character was superbly met, and, fine as was the support given to her, especially by the chorus and Miss Wynne Matthison, she easily dominated the stage.

Those who saw the play witnessed a memorable production. Those who discounted it as a mere war drama have still much to learn about Greek tragedy.

Helen (Gladys Hanson) and Menelaus (Philip Merivale)

CARGOES OF CANAL COMPARED WITH FREIGHT TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Figures compiled by officials of the Canal Zone afford an opportunity for measuring the capacity of the canal with that of the Panama railroad, supposed to have had the heaviest traffic per mile of any railroad in the world, prior to the opening of the canal.

The cargo handled through the canal in March, 1915, 635,057 tons, it is shown by the figures referred to, is 98.7 per cent of the through freight hauled over the Panama railroad during the 12 months ending June 30, 1914, and is about 40,000 tons more than the through freight handled by the railroad during the fiscal year before that.

The through freight trains of the Panama railroad are made up of 18 to 20 cars and haul about 350 tons of freight per trip. To have hauled the cargo which went through the canal in March the railroad would have needed 1814 trains, or 58.5 trains on each of the 31 days of the month. This would have meant a through train each way about once in 48 minutes; or, at a given point, a train would have been passing once in 25 minutes.

With the trains averaging 800 feet in length, 1814 of them would have been 175 miles long, or more than enough to form five parallel trains extending from Panama to Colon.

It is pointed out in the official statement that a comparison of maximum railway traffic is afforded by the test trip made last year from Baltimore to Philadelphia by a locomotive declared at the time of building to be the largest and most powerful in the world, and generally termed "three locomotives in one." Over relatively easy grades this locomotive hauled 55 carloads of coal, a total of 4012 tons, said to have been the heaviest train ever pulled over the track by one locomotive. It is pointed out that it would have required 158 of such 4000-ton trains to handle the canal cargo for March. In comparison with the loading of the maximum train, it is said that the average loading of cargo-carrying vessels through the canal in March was 5040 tons.

SOLDIERS EXEMPT IN HOMESTEAD DUTIES

OTTAWA, Ont.—Relief from homestead duties is to be granted to Canadians absent on active service as the result of an order-in-council which has been passed by the government, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. In future any homesteader, whether he is an alien or a British subject, on active service, and who is unable to resume occupation of his homestead or to complete the conditions of his entry, will be relieved from such conditions, or similar relief will be granted to his legal representatives.

SENOR PARDO ELECTED PRESIDENT OF PERU

WASHINGTON — State department advices say that Don Jose Pardo has been elected President of Peru.

Senor Pardo was elected President of Peru in 1904. After his first term expired he was named as Peruvian minister to France. After five years passed in that diplomatic post he returned to his home in Lima last November.

TEXAS ELKS INSTALL OFFICERS

WACO, Tex.—The State Association of Elks in convention here recently installed the following officers, according to a despatch to the Dallas News: President, T. B. Prince, Waxahachie; first vice-president, Roy D. Barnum, El Paso; secretary, H. J. Frey, Dallas; sergeant-at-arms, Ed Rhea of McKinney.

RED CROSS GIFT ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON — A gift of $10,000 from "A Friend of the Red Cross in the Old Bay State" was a contribution reported Wednesday by the Red Cross Society in Washington.

WITNESSES FOR U. S. HEARD IN BILLBOARD CASE

CHICAGO—Efforts which he said were made by the Associated Bill Posters and Distributers of the United States and Canada to prevent advertisers from using billboards controlled by competing organizations were described Wednesday by Charles Bernard in the hearing of the government's suit for dissolution of the bill posters' association for alleged violation of the antitrust laws.

Letters he sent as secretary for the defendant organization to advertisers were identified by the witness, who said he asked the advertisers to discontinue the use of the opposition's billboards.

"If they finally refused," said Mr. Bernard, "notices were sent to our members that they be refused permission to use any billboard space controlled by our association."

Henry B. Sprague of Boston, testifying at the afternoon session, said he had been forced to sell out a business paying from $20,000 to $30,000 a year because of the policy of the billposters' association. He declared it had been posted throughout the United States as "unfair."

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

CASTLE—SQUARE — "Nearly Married," 2:10, 8:10.
COPT—"The Last Laugh," 8:20.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 2, 7:45.
MAJESTIC—"Bought and Paid For," 2:15, 8:15.
WILBUR—"A Pair of Sixes," 8:15.

NEW YORK

BOOTH—"The Bubble," 8:30.
CANDLER—"On Trial," 8:20.
CASINO—"A Modern Eve," 8:15.
COHAN—"It Pays to Advertise," 8:30.
COMEDY—"The White Feather," 8:15.
CORT—"Under Cover," 8:30.
EMPIRE—"A Celebrated Case," 8:15.
FORTY-FOURTH—"Peasant Girl," 8:15.
FORTY-EIGHTH—De Wolfe Hopper, 8:20.
GLOBE—Montgomery and Stone, 8:15.
HARRIS—Margaret Illington, 8:15.
IRVING PLACE—German repertoire, 8.
LONGACRE—"A Full House," 8:20.
LYRIC—"The Only Girl," 8:15.
PARK—Arnold Daly, 8:30.
PRINCESS—"Nobody Home," 8:40.
SHUBERT—"Trilby," 8:15.

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—Ethel Barrymore, 8:15.
COPT—"Peg o' My Heart," 8:15.
GRAND—Jane Cowl, 8:15.
OLYMPIC—"Along Came Ruth," 8:15.
POWERS—"Moloch," 8:15.
PRINCESS—"The Lady in Red," 8:15.

GOVERNOR SIGNS REVENUE BILLS IN CALIFORNIA

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Governor Johnson recently signed three important revenue measures passed by the forty-first Legislature, says a despatch to the Los Angeles Times. The first was the Meek measure, amending the inheritance tax law by increasing the levies on estates of more than $100,000, particularly when the heirs were not closely related to the donor. The second was the Ferguson bill restoring the corporation license tax. These two will add, it is estimated, about $1,000,000 a year to the state's revenues.

The third bill signed was that of Senator Thompson, appropriating $75,000 for a committee which will spend the next two years studying the state's taxation problem.

All bills, except emergency measures, go into effect on Aug. 7.

THEATER NOTES

Klaw & Erlanger announce that Laurette Taylor will appear next season under their direction in association with George C. Tyler. Miss Taylor will return to New York in September, but will open in Chicago a little later, and will not appear in New York until after the holidays. One of her new plays will be a comedy by her husband, J. Hartley Manners.

It is announced that "Three of Hearts," which was to come to the Wilbur theater, Boston, after its try-out at Atlantic City, has been indefinitely postponed.

David W. Griffith, motion picture producer, announces that he will begin in June on the production of a film drama called "The Quest of the Holy Grail." The theme will be based on the Abbey pictures in the Boston Public Library and the production is expected to be as sumptuous as anything Mr. Griffith has done.

The Princess theater in New York is to be altered so that a Green room for a parlor and lounge may be fitted up under the auditorium.

Robert Mantell received a notable tribute from Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson the other night in Springfield, Mass., when the English actor, in the course of a curtain speech, commended Mr. Mantell, who follows him in a Springfield engagement, for his effort to offer the best in literature and drama in a worthy way, and bespoke for him the patronage of Springfield during the engagement. Incidentally Sir Johnston loses nothing of the esteem in which he is held by his graceful act.

The fourth production of the 47 Workshop will be given in Agassiz House theater, Radcliffe, this evening at 8 o'clock. The play the first two nights will be "The Waves of Torre," a one-act piece by Miss Ethel Claire Randall.

On Saturday and Monday evenings will be staged Mrs. Charlotte B. Chorpenning's production, "Between the Lines," three one-act plays with prologue and epilogue which depict episodes from the lives of the father, mother and three children.

Saul E. Rogers has been appointed receiver of the Century opera company in New York, whose application for voluntary dissolution is soon to be heard in the supreme court. Mr. Rogers' bond was set at $5000.

"FI-FLI IN THE TOYSHOP" GIVEN

Sabbatia chapter, 124, Order of the Eastern Star, presented "Fi-fli in the Toyshop," a musical extravaganza, at Whiton hall, Dorchester, last night. The show will be repeated this evening. John P. Allen was in charge of the production and the patronesses were Mrs. Carolyn B. Mellen and Mrs. Clifford M. Mowatt.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MASONS ELECT

CONCORD, N. H.—Stephen S. Jewett of Laconia was elected master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of this state Wednesday. George F. Bales of Wilton waws chosen deputy grand master and Abraham L. Garmon of Manchester grand senior warden.

HOOKER CLUB DINNER HELD

The eighteenth annual dinner of the Hooker Club of Boston was held at the Quincy house last night. President Henry C. Hall presided and there were speeches by Sergt. James Burrows, Sergt. James Nicol, Henry E. Wright and Daniel Clasby.

ROOSEVELT CASE SOON IS TO BE GIVEN TO JURY

Counsel for Defense Pleads for Verdict to Sustain Work of Former President

SYRACUSE—John M. Bowers, chief counsel for Theodore Roosevelt in the trial of William Barnes' suit for libel, spent three hours Wednesday in summing up for the benefit of the jury the case of the defense.

Near the conclusion of his address he asserted that the action brought by the former chairman of the New York Republican state committee was "a purposed act of the machine to destroy Colonel Roosevelt's usefulness."

Mr. Bowers used up much more time than had been allotted him. For that reason the complete summing up of the case of the plaintiff went over until today. William M. Ivins, chief counsel for Mr. Barnes, said he might conclude within an hour.

Supreme Court Justice William M. Andrews, presiding, will then deliver his charge to the jury.

In his address Mr. Bowers discussed at great length the testimony given on the stand by Mr. Barnes and Colonel Roosevelt and their respective witnesses. He urged that the jury consider "the evasions and, in a sense, the denials" of Mr. Barnes. He urged a comparison between the two principals.

Mr. Bowers questioned the truth of many of the statements made by Mr. Barnes and presented exhaustive arguments designed to convey to the jury the impression that his client was justified in saying the things he did about Mr. Barnes. The attorney-general placed special emphasis on testimony regarding the deadlock in the Legislature in 1911 over the election of a United States senator to succeed Chauncey M. Depew.

Mr. Bowers described Colonel Roosevelt as closely following President Wilson "as a guide of the nation." Then he referred to his client and his case in this manner:

"Ex-President, ex-Governor, the people's true representative. Jurors, will you let him be broken down and destroyed? Stand for him; stand for the people. Give no vote to accomplish the purpose sought by this action. Meet the responsibility that rests upon you with a clear conscience and Theodore Roosevelt will remain a power for good."

PROHIBITION BILL UP IN NEWFOUNDLAND

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—A bill providing for a popular vote on prohibition not later than the first week of next December was introduced by the government in the Legislature Wednesday. The measure stipulates that should the vote favor prohibition, the sale and manufacture of liquors in this colony shall cease automatically after Dec. 31, 1916.

CHILE TO RETURN CALLS

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean minister of foreign affairs will depart today with Dr. Lauro Muller and D. Jose L. rature, foreign ministers of Brazil and Argentina, to return their visits to Chile, made with the object of strengthening the political ties among the three nations.

LECTURE LECTURE

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ANNOUNCES
A FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
By JACOB S. SHIELD, C.S.B., of Chicago, Illinois
MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF LECTURESHIP OF THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, IN BOSTON, MASS.
IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE
FALMOUTH, NORWAY, AND ST. PAUL STREETS
BACK BAY, BOSTON
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1915, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK
YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO BE PRESENT

MOHAWK
MADE WITH PATENTED SLIP OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N.Y.

AMUSEMENTS

NANTASKET BEACH
BOATS LEAVE ROWE'S WHARF, BOSTON, Week Days, 7:25, 9:15, 10:15, 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30. Sundays 9:15, 10:15, 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 5:15, 6:15.
OBTAIN INFORMATION CIRCULAR

PRINTING CRAFT INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS GAINS

High Standards Set in Technical Institutions Reflected in Minor Journalistic and Prevocational Activities

That there is increasing interest in the teaching of printing as a business as well as fine craft is evident from the recent expenditure of $50,000 by the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh. The institute announces that it aims to fit students for positions of management and oversight.

As a result of the elaborate course offered at Pittsburgh, it is announced, the scope of the work of the Institute of United Typothetae and Franklin Clubs of America at Indianapolis, Ind., has been changed and limited to the training of skilled craftsmen of the trade, in order to prevent the overlapping of work in the two schools.

Though the work in the Indianapolis school has been narrowed, it has been intensified by an increase in equipment and in the number of courses. Among the courses recently added are departments in hand composition, linotype, presswork, design including the use of color, cost finding and estimating.

A further evidence of the increase of interest in printing courses in the schools is seen in the fact that the International Typographical Union of North America has appointed a committee to make a survey to enable the society to outline a definite policy toward the form of instruction in the public schools.

At the convention of the organization next August the committee will report results of the survey and make its recommendations for constructive work. It is expected that the union will not combat the public school training for the printer's trade but cooperate with it.

During the last year 131 printing presses are reported to have been installed in high schools throughout the the country and it is expected that the number will be doubled during the next year.

Teaching printing in the schools of Massachusetts is not new. In several of the prevocational schools small printing presses have been in evidence some time. Among these are several in Boston. The Lewis school boys publish a small paper containing news of other prevocational schools. The Austin Prevocational Center in East Boston, the North Bennet Street industrial school and the High School of Practical Arts all have equipment for printing.

In the Boston industrial school for boys printing is taught as a trade. The paper published and printed by the Dudley school is considered a part of the educational equipment in English, literature and similar subjects. Other Boston schools have printing outfits which are less pretentious.

In the Union Polytechnical high school of Hunting Park, Cal., the print shop is a keen adjunct to the class in journalism. The class edits and prints a magazine. The cover design and frontispiece in three colors are made in the print shop.

The boys and girls in the high school of Hannibal, Mo., print a 10-page weekly paper as laboratory work for the class in journalism. The paper is self-supporting on a business basis and the students of the class are forced to meet the standards of the business outside the school.

Of the introduction of printing courses in the schools William B. Kamprath, principal of the Buffalo School of Printing, is reported as saying: "From the practical standpoint printing is of value as a school subject because it teaches an unusually good trade. It is the sixth largest industry in the country and one of the best paid of all vocations. The trade itself will benefit by the introduction of printing in the schools as much as the young apprentices, and receive a stimulus to better things as a result of a demand for them."

ART OF DRESS LECTURE TOPIC

Mrs. Belle Armstrong Whitney, guest of honor at the Boston Teachers Club, 4 Hancock avenue, this afternoon, will talk on "The Art and Economics of Dress." Mrs. Whitney is a former Boston woman who has become a consulting specialist to textile mills, to manufacturers of garments and merchandise, to merchants, and the trade in general.

"Every intelligent woman who intelligently interests herself in merchandise values, who is interested that American industries produce good clothes for her to wear and who determines that she will not wear the valueless and shoddy because she can buy it at a bargain, every Boston teacher here, and every thinking shopper everywhere, can become a living influence to radiate economic sanity all through the clothes question and the shopping world," Mrs. Armstrong says.

THRESHER ESTATE HOLDS CLAIM

WORCESTER, Mass. — Austin H. Thresher of West Springfield, brother of Leon H. Thresher of Hardwick, an American citizen on board that ship when the Falaba was sunk by a German torpedo on April 28, asked Wednesday for appointment as administrator of his brother's estate for the benefit of Mrs. Mary T. Thresher of Hardwick, their mother. Among assets of the estate mentioned is the claim that will be made against the government of Germany.

LITTLE ROCK WORKSHOP GIVES EMPLOYMENT TO MANY GIRLS

Project Recently Established Makes Large Number of Aprons and Is One of Most Successful Industries of the Y. W. C. A. in That City

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The work shop in the City Market and Arcade building, which daily gives work to a number of unemployed girls and women, has proved one of the most successful undertakings of the Young Women's Christian Association in Little Rock. The shop is under the direct supervision of the employment of the association, and was established by Mrs. Mahlon D. Ogden, head of the bureau.

The work of the bureau, through its shop, is shown by the report of Mrs. Ogden, a part of which is published in the Gazette, as follows:

"The workroom itself has grown so rapidly we are almost overwhelmed with its size. We have now an average daily attendance of 25. Payrolls have amounted to about $160. Our bills at the wholesale houses total over $400. Approximately 2000 articles have been made. Our total receipts from sales are $285. This leaves us with such a large unsold stock that for two weeks we have run on only half time, and have concentrated all our efforts on the selling end of the business. We found out very early that we would be unable to meet factory prices, so it was necessary to run a few days, then carefully estimate what it had cost us per dozen to make our aprons, then place them with as many firms as possible.

The fact that the merchants handle our aprons is generosity on their part, as they pay us $4.75 per dozen instead of $3.50, their usual price for 50-cent aprons. The girls are paid 6¼ cents each for bungalow aprons. The more skilful workers can make 10 or 12 in a day. Besides bungalow aprons we have made kitchen aprons, office aprons serving aprons, maids' aprons, gingham petticoats, house dresses, children's dresses, boys' blouses, towels and rice sacks.

"The entire committee constitutes a selling force, but Mrs. Bartholomew, Mrs. Shannon, Mrs. Tucker and Miss Bateman and Mrs. Rogers are a special committee who are paying particular attention to placing our output in smaller towns throughout the state. We turn out about 12 dozen aprons a day. It is hoped to follow up cases of girls who work all day then don't show up again. Also to inquire into doubtful 'help wanted' ads in the papers. In addition one member of the committee is on duty there every day.

"For a time the workroom and its problems overshadowed the fact that it is but a smal part of our work, but recently a committee with Miss Emma Kramer at its head has been appointed to gain for us recognition from individuals and institutions employing girls and women. A list of such places is being compiled and it is planned to interview as many employees as possible in person.

"The Telephone company has promised us a phone and the lighting company light. The advertising space we have had in the papers has all been given us, and we are indebted to many individuals and charitable societies for buttonhole making, for we early discovered that to pay for our buttons and buttonholes made our aprons too expensive."

OKLAHOMA HAS WORK FOR MORE THAN 16,000 MEN

Bulletin Received at Boston Immigration Station Tells of Need of Help to Gather Harvests

More jobs for the unemployed are offered by the government employment bureau in a bulletin received at the local immigration station today. The bulletin asks for 16,000 to 18,000 men for grain harvest in Oklahoma, and the men are needed by June 5 to 12, so that they should apply at once in order to reach the location in time.

Distinct attention is called by the bulletin, which is marked void after June 10, to the fact that it will be necessary for all persons desiring this harvest work to defray their own expenses to and from the place of employment.

Wages for the harvest hands range from $2 to $3 per day and board, according to the bulletin, and the vast majority of the farmers of Oklahoma who want harvest hands, prefer English speaking white men. The bulletin in part follows:'

"Persons other than English speaking white men who wish employment in the harvest fields of Oklahoma, should first communicate with W. G. Ashton, commissioner of labor, Oklahoma City, Okla., to find out whether or not he can secure employment for them. Harvest will begin in southwestern Oklahoma about June 5, in the north central counties about June 8, and in the extreme northwestern part of Oklahoma about June 12.

Harvest hands proceeding to the southwestern part of the state, should report to the state labor distribution office in Wichita Falls, Tex.; Clinton or Frederick, Okla. Those who desire to proceed to the northern or northwestern part of the state should report to the state labor distribution office at Enid, Carmen, Alva, or Woodward, Okla. It is proposed that applicants report for specific directions to the state office in the town nearest the point from which they are traveling.

"C. L. Green, general inspector in charge of employment and distribution work, representing the United States department of labor, will be stationed during the harvest season at room 212, Postoffice building, Kansas City, Mo. Employers and persons seeking employment may obtain detailed information concerning the harvest work by communication directly with him. The services of Mr. Green and those in charge of the offices above referred to are free."

It is pointed out by local officials that those taking up this work, can follow the harvests from Oklahoma northward to Dakota, thus finding employment practically all summer, as it is pointed out that there is always need of labor at this time in that vicinity.

MOTORCYCLE PATROLS BEGIN

Ten new motorcycle patrols of the Boston police department began operation today in the parkways and outskirts of the city enforcing the traffic regulations pertaining to automobiles and other vehicles. Two squads will work in alternate shifts of 10 men each. Ten motorcycles have been purchased by the department and assigned to divisions, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 17. The machines were built to develop a speed of 70 to 80 miles an hour.

RELIEF FUND ACKNOWLEDGED

Joseph H. O'Neill, treasurer of the Belgian relief fund, announces total receipts of $258,627.23, including $800, a second payment of receipts of the Kermesse Flamande. Kidder, Peabody & Co., treasurers of the French emergency fund, announce total receipts of $4387.85.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MEMBERS RECEIVE DIPLOMAS

DURHAM, N. H.—Fourteen members of the two year course in agriculture at New Hampshire College received from President Fairchild their certificates of graduation yesterday afternoon at the annual commencement exercises. Fifty-eight entered the course two years ago.

Professor J. W. Sanborn of Gilmanton, who made the principal address told the graduates that the country had need of them. "Don't stick in your barnyards," he said. "Go out and study the great problems which face this republic and work that there may be here real equality of opportunity."

George A. Runnals of West Lebanon, one of the graduates, read a paper on "Some Facts About New Hampshire" in which he cited statistical proof of progress, and J. F. Osborne of Pittsfield, read the class history, written by R. W. Jones of Concord. The Rev. F. T. Knight of Durham offered prayer.

The graduates are: Merritt E. Allen, Spofford; Theodore F. Cram, Durham; Robert F. Crosby, Francestown; Elmer O. Hall, West Lebanon; Samuel R. Harriman, Colebrook; Gardner W. Hazen, Andover; John G. Learmonth, Salem Depot; Robert J. McKenzie, Francestown; Oscar V. Morse, East Hebron; John F. Osborne, Pittsfield; George A. Runnals, West Lebanon; George W. Seymour, Pierce Bridge; Perley J. Smith, Lochmere; Robert Alden Whalin, Greenfield.

BOSTON COAST DEFENSE IMPROVED

Coast defenses about Boston are being strengthened by the installation of what are said to be some of the most powerful guns used by the government. At Forts Strong and Warren 10-inch guns have been remounted and are being tested under the direction of Capt. Thomas L. Coles from the ordnance department at Washington. The new mortars in Fort Andrews are to have a range of about 15,000 yards or about 3000 yards more than the old equipment. Heavy firing has been going on at the forts where the new guns are being tested, several different charges being fired from each piece. This will probably continue throughout the week.

NEW POSITION FOR WOMEN DESCRIBED

Meyer Bloomfield, director of the vocation bureau, who spoke at the annual dinner of the Business Women's Club at the Copley Plaza last night pointed out as a new profession for women the position of industrial executive in large business organizations. The duties of the individual who filled such a position, would be to hire and dismiss employees.

Other speakers were Mrs. Eva W. White, director of school social centers in Boston, Miss Helen F. Greene, Robert O. Small, deputy commissioner state board of education, and Frank V. Thompson, asistant superintendent of public schools of Boston.

GROCERS' ASSOCIATION ELECTS

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. H. McLaurin of Jacksonville, Fla., was reelected president of the Southern Wholesale Grocers Association at its convention here recently. Selection of the next convention city was left to the executive committee which will announce its decision later, says a despatch to the New Orleans Times-Picayune. Invitations were received from Hot Springs, Ark., Galveston, Memphis and New Orleans.

COAL COMPANIES PLAN TAX APPEAL IN PENNSYLVANIA

Supreme Court Will Be Asked to Pass on Validity of Anthracite Bill Which Philadelphia Judge Has Upheld

HARRISBURG—Sixty coal companies which are concerned in the effort to escape the anthracite coal tax act of 1913, the constitutionality of which was upheld recently by President Judge Kunkel, of the local courts, are now preparing to appeal the cases to the supreme court. Until the higher courts have passed on the act, it is understood the auditor general's department will make no effort to collect the taxes, says the North American.

Meanwhile, there is speculation about what the Legislature will do with the Dawson bill, an administration measure designed to supplant the act of 1913 by correcting crudities. The bill keeps the amount of tax the same, 2½ per cent of the value at the mouth of the mine, and divides the tax equally between the state and the county whence derived, but there are changes in minor provisions. As the Dawson act is drawn so as not to interfere with the act of 1913, it is believed the Legislature will pass it, so that the state will have the hard coal tax in case the act of 1913 should be knocked out.

Records in the prothonotary's office here show that the 60 companies which appealed from the tax levied by the state owe an aggregate of $2,194,814.94 for the six months from July 1 to Dec. 31. 1913. Two companies paid their taxes, amounting to $20,000, under protest. Between 50 and 60 more have accepted the auditor's general settlements, but have not paid their tax, but the aggregate of this sum is only between $100,000 and $200,000, as the companies all are small.

The bulk of more than $2,000,000 under appeal is owed the state by 27 companies, each of which owes anywhere from $10,000 to $319,000, the last named being the amount levied against the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company. The three companies whose cases were chosen as tests, and which were decided, were among those which pay small amounts of taxes.

The price of coal was raised to the consumer soon after the act became effective almost two years ago. If Judge Kunkel's decision stands the coal companies will have to pay not only the tax, but interest from Aug. 30, 1914, with costs.

The revenue from the coal tax from a full year will run anywhere between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, half going to the hard coal companies and half to the state. The companies owning more than $50,000 each are as follows:

Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, $319,594.38; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $283,066.92; Hudson Coal Company, $229,504.61; Lehigh Valley Coal Company, $218,562.25; Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, $181,930.40; Pennsylvania Coal Company, $160.202.04; Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company $99,635.51; Scranton Coal Company, $65,622.88; Susquehanna Coal Company, $60,391.30; Mineral Railroad and Mining Company, $59,570.89; Kingston Coal Company, $59,293.14.

CAMBRIDGE VOTERS TO PASS ON USE OF SCHOOL HALLS

Voters of Cambridge at the next municipal election will determine whether or not the halls in the public school buildings shall be kept open for the convenience of the public of the various districts. Plans have been formulating for some time to establish social centers in the school halls but it was discovered that until a statute providing for such usage is accepted the halls cannot be thrown open either for the benefit of the unemployed or other similar object.

Some time ago it was proposed that the halls in certain of the schools should be opened over Saturday and Sunday as places for the people of the neighborhoods to gather and discuss topics of the day. The board of aldermen voted favorably upon the proposition and it came before the school committee for its consideration. That body referred the matter to City Solicitor James F. Aylward for his opinion as to the legal right of the board to open the halls.

Mr. Aylward reported to the board that in his opinion if the voters of the city were to accept Sec. 1, Chapter 320 of the Acts of 1912, the board would then be authorized to open the school halls.

MR. M'CALL AT AUBURNDALE

Samuel W. McCall, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, expressed his "supreme faith in the sense of justice of the rank and file of the Republican voters" in addressing the Auburndale Brotherhood at the Auburndale Congregational church last night. He said that the Republican party owes him not a thing, but that it is for the party to consider what it owes itself. Mr. McCall discussed at length the effect of high taxation and a large public debt on the industries of a community.

BREAD TO BE EATEN IN STORE

By a decision handed down by the full bench of the supreme court yesterday Mary H. Meckel, a storekeeper who sold a loaf of bread on Sunday, Aug. 23, 1914, to a customer who took the bread from the store, violated the law. The court said that any food sold on Sunday must be eaten in the place.

BANK OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON ELECTS

Waldo F. Glidden of the American Trust Company Is Chosen as New President

Waldo F. Glidden of the American Trust Company was elected president of the Bank Officers Association of the City of Boston at its annual meeting in Convention hall, St. Botolph street, last night. He succeeds Arthur Y. Mitchell of the Old Colony Trust Company. About 1000 members were present, and an entertainment was furnished after the business session.

Other officers chosen for the ensuing year follow: Vice-presidents, Norman I. Adams, National Shawmut Bank, and Arthur O. Yeames, Suffolk Savings Bank; directors for two years, Raymond Merrill, New England Trust Company, and Eugene W. Owen, First National Bank; trustee for three years, Frederic W. Rugg, National Rockland Bank; treasurer, Robert E. Hill, Webster and Atlas National Bank; secretary, Edwin A. Stone, Franklin Savings Bank; auditor for three years, Clarence T. Bruce, Warren Institute for Savings.

Honorary members were accepted as follows: Amory Eliot, president Webster and Atlas National Bank; Augustus P. Loring, president Suffolk Savings Bank; Alfred L. Aiken, a governor of the federal reserve bank; Charles G. Bancroft, president International Trust Company; James G. Ferguson, president Federal Trust Company; Elmer A. Stevens, vice-president Massachusetts Trust Company; Elmer J. Bliss, president, Regal Shoe Company; Edwin P. Hurd, assistant treasurer United Shoe Machinery Company; Henry Hornblower, Hornblower & Weeks, and Robert H. Gardiner, attorney.

The members voted to change the by-laws of the association to make officials or clerks in the federal reserve bank in Boston eligible to membership.

Secretary Stone in his annual report showed that the association now has a total of 1453 members, a gain of 25 for the year. The treasurer's report showed a balance of $9512.09 on hand with total expenditures for the year amounting to $17,773.97. It was reported the permanent fund in the hands of the trustees amounts to $112,140.39, a gain of over $8000 for the year.

U. S. FLEET BEGINS ON MANEUVERS OF COAST DEFENSE

NEWPORT, R. I.—The defense of the coast from Portsmouth, N. H., to Cape Hatteras against attack by an invading fleet is the problem engaging the attention of the Atlantic fleet, which began on the maneuvers at midnight. The battleships, destroyers and submarines which steamed out of New York under review by President Wilson, became the fleet of defense in the game arranged by the navy department.

Somewhere at sea, but in what direction, in what numbers and with what special intent unknown, were the vessels of the hostile fleet. The scout cruiser Chester, flagship of Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, who is in charge of the threatened attack on the coast, was believed to represent a division of superdreadnoughts. The mine-layer San Francisco was thought to be regarded as a transport group, headed for a beach on which to land a lighting force. Three torpedo-boat destroyers were mimic equivalents of other elements of an invading fleet. These vessels, which left here several days ago, are to make their dash on some particular point on the northeastern seaboard.

To surprise this attack and repel the invasion is the task of Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, commanding the Atlantic fleet.

The question whether the United States has been invaded, or whether the enemy fleet which sought attack on our shores has been repulsed, is to be determined by Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, president of the Naval War College, who as umpire, is now at sea on the cruiser Brooklyn.

The submarine K-1 arrived here in tow, with engine trouble, and the E-2, according to navy department advices, is expected.

ARLINGTON TAKES UP HIGH SCHOOL TOPICS

ARLINGTON, Mass.—A special town meeting will be held here this evening at 7:30 o'clock. An appropriation is asked to install a swimming pool in the new high school building. Many oppose this as it is expected to mean an increase in the tax rate. Money is also sought for grading the grounds about the new high school, and making provision for the furnishings. A considerable amount of land is to be taken over by the town in connection with the proposed Summer street extension to the Lexington line.

CIRCUS AT THE Y. W. C. A. TONIGHT

This evening the Y. W. C. A., 40 Berkeley street, will be the scene of big informal entertainment, a circus under the auspices of the membership council. Miss Anna Van Winkle is chairman of the committee. The side-shows are to be in Lamson hall. The Camp Fire girls of the Y. W. C. A. will make up the kitchen orchestra and will draw the people from the side-shows to the gymnasium where the circus ring is to hold sway. The refreshments will be peanuts, ice cream cones and pink lemonade.

RANGER INSPECTED BY GOV. WALSH AND OTHER OFFICIALS

Schoolship and Cadets Looked Over as Preparations for the Annual Cruise Are Completed

Prominent state, city, maritime and business officials participated in "Governor's Inspection" of the Massachusetts nautical schoolship Ranger, Captain Hourigan, today. The occasion was the annual inspection of the cadets, the schoolship and exhibition of drills, preceding the annual cruise which lasts until October.

Governor Walsh, Lieut.-Gov. Grafton D. Cushing, the Governor's council, Z. E. Cliff, mayor of Somerville, Rear Admiral John F. Merry, retired, John Read and Capt. William E. McKay, school commissioners, Secretary William Dimick of the school; William A. Bazeley, chairman of the Senate ways and means committee; John B. Hull, chairman of the House committee on ways and means; James W. Bean, chairman of the Senate committee on education; William M. Armstrong, chairman House committee of education; Captain Samuel Pray, local agent of the American-Hawaiian line; Captain William Anderson, marine superintendent of the United Fruit Company; Captain John L. Manson, president of the Boston Marine Society; Capt. Eugene E. O'Donnell, supervising inspector of steam vessels at this port; William C. Brewer, chairman of the committee on maritime affairs of the Chamber of Commerce; Capt. John G. Crowley, president of the Coastwise Transportation Company; Charles Skentelbery, marine superintendent of the New England Coal & Coke Company; Charles T. Gallagher, lawyer, and Clarence E. Perkins, John E. Macy, Edward M. Jennings and James O. Porter of the Nautical School Alumni Association, were present.

Leaving Driscoll's landing, foot of State street on the tug Vesta, the party proceeded to the Ranger, anchored off Rowe's wharf, where the members were received formally by Captain Hourigan and the cadets drawn up at attention. Inspection of the cadets followed, and then the barkentine. Governor Walsh spoke to the cadets on their duty to the United States and Massachusetts. Luncheon was served in the cabin. A cruise was then made down to Boston light, during which sail drills, lifeboat, manoverboard, and other exhibitions were held for benefit of the visitors.

The Ranger will sail next Monday for the annual cruise, which this year will be to the West Indies, Panama canal, returning up the coast to Bar Harbor and Portland, and back to Boston, October 1.

INTERCOLLEGIATE PROHIBITIONISTS TO SPEAK TONIGHT

The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association of New England is being entertained today by the Harvard Prohibition League. The feature of the program is an oratorical contest for temperance speakers in which Brown, Dartmouth, Boston University, Newton Theological Seminary and Wesleyan are to be represented.

Each of the speakers has won a prize in a similar contest in his own college. Harvard has no contest and will not be represented. Former Governor Foss has given $100 to be distributed in prizes to the best speakers in the contest, which will be held at 8 p. m. in the Epworth Methodist Episcopal church, Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge.

INSPECTOR INQUIRY IS NOT PRESSED

Charges that the board of health has failed to enforce the city ordinances properly in the North End were not pressed today when Mayor Curley gave a hearing on the subject at his office. James V. Donnaruma, editor of the Gazetta del Massachusetts, who made the charges at a meeting of the North End Improvement Association recently, told the mayor before the meeting that he did not desire to personally present his charges. Mayor Curley discussed the alleged conditions today with Dr. F. H. Mahoney, chairman of the health department; Thomas Jordan, chief sanitary inspector, and others connected with the department. The mayor instructed the health department to see to it that the laws are enforced.

ESSEX BAR PLANS COURT DELAY PROTEST

SALEM, Mass.—Essex Bar Association will hold a special meeting at Salem next Wednesday morning to appoint a committee to go to the Legislature in the endeavor to secure more terms of the superior court in Essex county and to prevent the practise of taking away judges and curtailing the sessions, as has been done for the past three years. The docket is now nearly three years behind, no case being brought to trial short of two years, while it is claimed that other counties from which no terms are taken are within a year or less, for instance Suffolk.

B. U. TEACHERS NAMED

Announcement of two new appointments to the faculty of Boston University has been made by President Murlin. Miss Rachel Hardwick of Quincy succeeds Miss Helen L. Blackwell as director of gymnastics for women and Lewis A. Brigham becomes an instructor in mathematics.

COLUMBIA RIVER CHANNEL MADE DEEPER BY JETTY

Dredge Operations May Take Different Range Owing to Considerable Improvement Over Bar at Harbor's Mouth

PORTLAND, Ore.—Following information that changes on the Columbia river bar since the September and December surveys have been most encouraging and that the improvement has been general over the entire area, petitions are being circulated requesting the war department to order the big dredge Chinook to operate over a different range this season, where it is believed the greatest results will be gained.

Among bar changes it is understood that the north jetty has been extended a distance of 7500 feet from the base at Cape Disappointment, and the crest of the bar has been advanced from 1000 to 1500 feet. The side bar contours have moved seaward more than have the inside contours. There has been a general increase of depth and the bar is narrower, especially in the southern portion.

A chart indicating conditions ascertained by the March survey, which has been issued from the engineer's office, says the Oregonian, shows that there is a depth of 28½ feet across the bar on the lighted range. There is 28 feet in the channel parallel to and to the northward of the north dredging range, while the governing depth on the north dredging range is 26 feet. On the south dredging range there is 29 feet and between the ranges there is 25½ feet. The 29-foot channel on the south dredging range is narrow.

The governing depth in the south channel, over a width of 1200 feet, is 30½ feet, with a narrow channel there 32 feet deep.

Extensive changes noted on the bar, a of which are favorable, are thought to be caused by the building of the north jetty in connection with dredging. There has been a slight deepening and widening of the south channel and from the end of the south jetty around to the point and for a considerable distance north of the lighted range the bar is narrowed and deepened, due to the north jetty.

Close to the place where the Chinook dredged the changes on the bar are no doubt largely due to the work done by the Chinook. The 28-foot channel found to the north of the dredged area also existed at the time of the December survey. It would appear to be the channel dredged by the Chinook between July and September, 1914, and found crowded to the northward.

That a depth of 40 feet in the main channel will be realized soon after the completion of the north jetty is the general opinion. Meanwhile the aim is to have the Chinook dredge where it is believed the most benefit will accrue for immediate requirements of commerce, until the termination of jetty work produces its maximum efficiency.

SOMERVILLE IS IMPROVING MANY OF ITS STREETS

Many new streets are to be laid out and numerous existing streets are to be repaired, widened or extended in the city of Somerville during the present financial year. Work is being pushed vigorously now, and a large force of men is to be kept employed throughout the year carrying out the various contracts, officials say.

Ward 7, which takes in the major portion of the western section of the city gives an illustration as to the work being done. New streets to be constructed this year include Teele avenue, from Packard avenue to Curtis street; Pearson road, from Warner street to Dearborn road; Belknap street, from Broadway to Hamilton road, and Simpson avenue, from Holland street to Broadway. The work on Belknap street has already started.

Accepted streets to be constructed later are: Bristol road, from Broadway to the Medford line, and Walker street, from Broadway to Leonard street.

The public works department has under consideration petitions for the acceptance of Barton and West Adams streets, Whitfield and Chetwynd roads, Leonard street and Cushing avenue.

Ware street and Ware Street extension providing for a public highway from Curtis street to Russell road, making a thoroughfare connecting Broadway and Powder House boulevard, has already been accepted by the aldermen and will be constructed after some of the more important work has been taken care of.

Orders were presented in last evening's meeting of the board of aldermen, which provide for the completion of Willow avenue from Morrison avenue to Broadway, $9000; reconstruction of the southerly side of Broadway, from Powder House square to Teele square, $7300; reconstruction of Francesca avenue, from College to Liberty avenues, and reconstruction of Kidder avenue. Petitions were also introduced asking for granolithic sidewalks in many localities. These matters were all referred to committees.

SUFFRAGISTS TO MEET

Replies to recent anti-suffrage speeches made in Charlestown will be made tonight at a rally under the direction of the Charlestown Equal Suffrage League in the wardroom at the corner of Lexington and Bunker Hill streets. The speakers will include Miss Margaret Foley and Edward F. McGrady.

LITTLE DELAY ON B. & M. MEASURE IS ANTICIPATED

Refusal of Senate to Concur on House Amendment and Sending Question to Conference Is Expected to Facilitate Passage

Assurances are given by leaders of the Massachusetts Legislature that the reference of the Boston & Maine reorganization bill to a committee on conference of the two branches is not a hostile move. This was done following the refusal of the Senate yesterday to concur with the House in its amendments to the bill.

"Good and bad amendments have been made by the House," said Senator Hobbs, Senate chairman of the committee on railroads. "Our sole purpose in getting the committee on conference is to settle the status of the amendments and enable the two branches to agree on a plan of reorganization which can be sent to the Governor for his signature. I feel certain that a reorganization bill will soon be enacted."

House Members Named

The House members of the committee on conference have been appointed by Speaker Cox as follows: Representatives Jewett of Lowell, Bothfeld of Newton and McMorrow of Boston.

The Senate members are expected to be chosen today by President Coolidge.

This committee on conference will endeavor to reach a compromise on the House amendments to which all can agree and then report to both branches, recommending that this compromise arrangement be accepted. Concessions will probably be made by both branches in the end. One objection of the Senate is that some of the House amendments relating to supervision by the public service commission of the reorganization tend to make the reorganization plan unworkable.

When the Senate took up the calendar yesterday, Senator Wells asked for suspension of the rules that action might be taken on the Boston & Maine bill immediately.

Senator Sullivan wanted delay that the amendments might be considered. Senator Wells explained that the best solution was to have the Senate at once refuse to concur and send the matter back to the House, with a request for a conference.

Senator Sullivan agreed. The motion was carried and the matter was sent to the House.

New Haven Bills Taken Up

When the New Haven bills were taken up, Senator Wells moved to amend the amendment of Senator Ellis, printed in the orders of the day. Mr. Wells sought simply to perfect the Ellis amendment, both having the same purpose—to make the bill for the issue of stocks, bonds and evidences of railroad law recently enacted by the Connecticut Legislature.

Senator McLane of Fall River moved an amendment to the bill relative to the creation and issue of preferred stock by railroad corporations to strike out in section 3, lines 10 and 15, the words "and no class of preferred stock shall be created which is not in a manner approved by the public service commission made subordinate in respect to dividends or to participate in proceeds of liquidation to the preferences of any previously created class of preferred stock."

The effect of this amendment as stated was to allow subsequent issues of preferred stock priority over outstanding issues of preferred stock.

Senator Wells also added a perfecting amendment.

Senator McLane asked an amendment of the New Haven validation bill by striking out the word "may" and inserting "shall" so as to make it compulsory on the public service commission to take book values of the New Haven securities to be validated.

Senator Wells, moved perfecting amendments of the validation bill. Action on all of the bills to be amended was postponed to next session, and then Senator Hobbs had the bill on the issue of fractional shares, which was not amended, put over till next session.

MR. BAILEY STAYS AS BANK COUNSEL IN THE RIGGS CASE

WASHINGTON — Former Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of counsel for the Riggs National Bank in its action against treasury officials, remained in the case in the district court today. Early in the session there was a statement by Justice McCoy that if the former senator repeated a remark which the court felt was discourteous, the bench would ask that some other counsel argue the bank's case.

Mr. Bailey said he would argue the case "because I owe to my clients a duty even higher than I owe to myself."

There was a repudiation from the bench of an article in certain newspapers asserting that Justice McCoy had ruled late yesterday that it was beyond the comptroller of the currency's province to assess fines against a bank for failure to make special reports. The court declared it merely asked a question on this point.

NEW PATROLMEN NAMED

Four new patrolmen were sworn in this morning, notice of their appointment from the reserve force having been issued by Commissioner O'Meara last night. They are Hugh McKendry of the Brighton station, William P. Foley of the Joy-street station, Christopher A. Clayton of the Lagrange-street station and James P. Carr of the Charlestown station.

ITINERARY OF PAN AMERICANS IS ARRANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The government has announced the itinerary of the delegates from Latin-America to the Pan-American financial conference, on the tour they will make of the East and the central West at the conclusion of the meeting in this city.

The conference, called for the purpose of strengthening the financial and trade relations between the United States and the republics of Central and South America, will open on Monday, May 24, at the Pan-American Union's building, in Washington, and close on Saturday night following, May 29. The tour will begin on the following Monday, May 31, and will include Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, the General Electric Works at Schenectady, N. Y., Boston and New York. It will end in the last named city on June 15.

The official program for the conference in Washington will be announced by Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department in a few days.

The following is the itinerary:

Monday, May 31, via W. B. & A. Electric Railroad—Leave Washington, D. C., 9:05 a. m.; arrive at Annapolis, Md. at 10:35 a. m.; luncheon at Annapolis. Leave Annapolis, Md., at 12 noon; arrive at Baltimore, Md., at 1 p.m., dinner at Baltimore.

Tuesday, June 1, via Pennsylvania Railroad—Leave Baltimore, Md., at 1:30 a. m.; arrive at Philadelphia, (Broad Street station) at 4 a:m.

Wednesday, June 2—Leave Philadelphia, Pa., 1 p. m.; arrive at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 10 p. m.

Friday, June 4, via Pennsylvania Lines—Leave Pittsburgh, Pa., at 1 p. m.

Saturday, June 5—Arrive at St. Louis, Mo., 9 a. m.

Sunday, June 6, via Wabash Railroad—Leave St. Louis, Mo., at 3 p. m.; arrive at Chicago, Ill., 10 p. m.

Tuesday, June 8, via Michigan Central Railroad—Leave Chicago, Ill., at 11 p. m.

Wednesday, June 9—Arrive at Detroit, Mich., at 8:30 a. m., leave Detroit, Mich., at 11 p. m.

Thursday, June 10—Arrive at Niagara Falls, N. Y., at 8 a. m.; via New York Central lines, leave Niagara Falls, N. Y., at 4 p. m.; arrive Buffalo, N. Y., at 5 p. m.

Friday, June 11—Leave Buffalo, N. Y., at 12:30 midnight; arrive at Schenectady, N. Y. (to see General Electric Works) at 8 a. m. Leave Schenectady, N. Y., at 12:30 noon; arrive at Boston, Mass. (South station) at 6:10 p. m.

Sunday, June 13, via N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R.—Leave Boston, Mass. (South station) at 3 p. m.; arrive at New York, Grand Central station, at 9 p. m.

The delegates will remain in New York, Monday and Tuesday, June 14 and 15.

Andrew J. Peters of Boston, assistant secretary of the treasury, is in charge of the Pan-American financial conference which meets here next week. Mr. Peters has supervised the preparation of the program, the invitation of the delegates and their reception here, and personally will devote practically his entire attention to the direction of the sessions beginning May 24.

CHILD OUT OF SCHOOL CALLED CITY'S CONCERN

Expert Making Somerville Playground Survey Says Duty Does Not Stop With Schools

In speaking of the "Outdoor Education of the Child," Rowland Haynes, field secretary of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, who is making a survey of conditions in the city of Somerville, says, "The city should take as much interest in the education of the youth while he is out of school as it does while he is in school."

"If any one should ask to be shown the educational system of Somerville we should take him to the school buildings. We should show him the well located high school building and the various grammar school buildings. If he were interested in studying the educational system we should have him meet the teachers and observe their methods in the class room. He would wish to know the lessons the children were learning in different grades.

"But the education of children is not confined to the hours they spend in school. It goes on from the time a child wakes up in the morning until he drops to sleep at night. It consists in the development of character and will.

"There is then in Somerville an invisible educational system alongside of the visible educational system of the schools. The invisible educational system was facilities, teachers, and lessons. Much of it is fortunately carried on at home, but much of it is away from home and away from the school. The facilities of this away-from-home, away-from-school education are the streets, and vacant lots. A study of 1676 children in Somerville outdoors after school has shown three out of every five of them on the streets.

"The teachers of this invisible educational system are largely the children themselves. Sometimes they are good teachers and sometimes the reverse. Here the children learn, if they learn at all, initiative, ability to meet new situations in new ways, team work, the ability to work with others, and similar fundamental lessons.

"Every child coming from the Somerville schools means an average investment of $200, the amount paid by the city upon his education. In the case of those who spend six or seven years or more in the schools this investment is much larger. It is plain business economy, therefore, for the city to take steps, as a big commercial firm would do, to prevent needless depreciation of boys and girls in whom it has invested so much.

"That depreciation can be stopped by providing for the wholesale use of spare time. Wherever this wholesome recreation can be provided by the home, church or private organizations, so much the better. Where it is not so provided it is good economy for the city to prevent depreciation by providing it through the wider use of the school and park properties."

The city of Somerville has appropriated this year for playground and recreation purposes $1700. This was a cut of $800 from the figure recommended by Mayor Z. E. Cliff.

NEW START ON MYSTIC RIVER DEVELOPMENT

Plans Drawn and Bids Received for Large Coal Wharf, With Steamship Terminal and Sugar Refinery in Prospect

Further development of the Mystic river waterfront, long projected by residents and business interests along that valley, is about to be realized, and a large improvement scheme, involving upwards of $3,000,000 has already been launched. This plan includes the construction of a modern coal wharf and pocket at a minimum cost of $500,000, a big steamship terminal for liners running to the Pacific coast, that will represent nearly $2,000,000, the probable construction of a sugar refinery that will represent at least $1,000,000, and the eventual development of a lumber yard now operated by the Wyman Allen Lumber Company.

Actual start on plans is already announced by the Darrow Mann Company of 40 Central street. A staff of engineers are now working in that office on final details, and bids for the construction of a large coal wharf and pocket are under consideration. The contract is expected to be awarded soon, when actual work will commence and be pushed rapidly ahead.

Plans of H. H. Wiggin, who was largely responsible for the building of the big Terminal Wharf and Railroad Warehouse Company's terminal, Mystic river, some years ago, and William M. W. Spring of 50 Congress street, for the building of the Boston-Pacific Terminal Company on the site of what was formerly known as Waterman's wharf, are now nearing completion, and action is expected soon on construction work for that concern.

Development of this property, between the present Terminal wharf and Waterman's wharf, brings developed property right up to Dewey beach, and is a move toward improvement that parties have agitated for years. Close connection with the Boston & Maine railroad provides direct transportation facilities to all parts of New England and points far west.

H. P. Cannon, president of the Darrow-Mann Company, said that the coal property would be the only one of its kind in New England, consisting of modern electrically operated machinery for handling coal.

The wharf of the old John B. Bugbee property has been purchased with adjoining land. It is to be filled in solid and built out to the harbor line. Total capacity of the plant is to be 100,000 tons coal. An 8000 or 10,000 ton steamer could be discharged here in one working day of 10 hours, it is planned.

The pocket will be near the end of the wharf, with a 10,000 ton capacity, while storage room for 60,000 tons will be provided nearer the land end of the wharf. A system of three bridges operated on tracks on the roof of the plant provides means of rapidly unloading and storing the coal at any desired point on the property by huge derrick scoops. Three tracks are planned down the pier, with capacity of 20 cars on each track.

It is planned to handle daily 150 cars of 30 ton capacity each. The new property will consist of 262,000 square feet. The concern operates the tug Paoli and eight barges from Sewall's Point to New England ports.

H. H. Wiggin and W. M. W. Spring plan to provide a terminal with weekly sailings to the Pacific, operating a fleet of eight steamers. The terminal will be built on each side of the Waterman pier, and eventually include that pier also, it is understood. The Waterman pier is owned by the Mystic Wharf & Cold Storage Company, of which William Roteh is president. That concern was formed about 17 years ago. It will fill in the present slip, making the pier straight. Permission for these changes has been granted to the various concerns by the directors of the port.

Plans of the Boston-Pacific Terminal Company call for acquiring three wharves, the Boston Blacking Company wharf, Tucker wharf, and Ginn wharf, containing about 529,000 square feet. The Emery Steamship Company, which is expected eventually to resume its Boston-Pacific service, will probably use the new terminal.

Recently the Revere Sugar refinery purchased the old Richards wharf property, now used as a lumber yard, for coal sheds, and tenement houses. This property is next to the established Terminal wharf and railroad warehouse terminal. About 10 acres are represented in this purchase, and a refinery is expected to be built there within a short time, although no definite plans are announced.

One of the indirect results of this development is expected to be immediate attention to the Mystic river channel. The government is expected to deepen the channel, eventually leading to detailed development of all the Mystic valley channels, making navigation of large vessels possible right up to Medford.

Officials of the Boston & Maine railroad not only favor the plan but anticipate that it will bring in a net income of $750,000 per year of new business, according to Mr. Spring.

BOSTON BUREAU OF CONVENTIONS IS ADVOCATED

Chamber of Commerce Committee Meeting on Larger Use of City as National Gathering Place Urges Big Hall

Formation of a permanent convention bureau and erection of a large public auditorium building capable of taking care of 40,000 persons in its several halls were features of the recommendations made at the meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee on conventions this afternoon at the Copley Plaza. Upwards of 70 persons representative of the leading interests of the city participated.

Mayor Curley, who attended the luncheon, announced that he has asked G. Henri Desmond, a Boston architect, to submit a draft of plans for a large convention hall and botanical building combined, suitable for erection in the Back Bay Fens. The mayor proposes that the building have a seating capacity for 8000 persons at least, to provide for the largest conventions which might be attracted here if proper accommodations are provided.

As a part of the plans of the mayor for booming Boston as a convention city he announces that he already has a man at work making motion picture films to illustrate historical and industrial Boston as it is today.

He said a lecture will be written to accompany the film which will be sent to all the larger conventions to be held this summer in the United States. The mayor said that he is paying part of the expenses of the film and that the Hotel Men's Association also is assisting.

The mayor announces he will work closely with the Boston Chamber of Commerce in its efforts to make Boston a big convention city.

That a practical disposition of the $50,000 fund of the Boston industrial development board would be in undertaking to make Boston widely known as a surpassing convention city was proposed in a statement read at the luncheon from John J. Martin, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange. Mr. Martin's statement said:

"Other progressive cities throughout the United States are doing exactly this sort of thing through bureaus or departments of the various city governments. It seems to me that the Boston industrial development board, supported by the Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and all enterprising organizations, might well undertake this work, and if such a plan were to have the approval of this body, there would seem to be no question of the efficacy of the plan.

"The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, through the board of directors, has placed itself upon record in support of any effort which shall tend to proclaim the unquestionable merits of Boston as a great convention city."

Elmer J. Bliss, president of the Boston chamber, declares that "Boston and New England are not getting anything like a reasonable share of the enormous amount of money spent by the people of this country each year who attend conventions. St. Louis, for example, by a little effort and enthusiasm brings between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 to that city every year, while Boston, with infinitely greater natural advantages, received from the same source last year less than $500,000. What wonderful possibilities a little convention work offers to this city, when you take into consideration our natural resources, attractions, accommodations, etc!"

One speaker said that Boston should be willing to pay $250,000 for the construction of a big convention hall, as there could be no better investment in view of large amounts of money that would be spent here.

General Passenger Agent Barrows of the Boston & Albany railroad said that all the large western cities have vast convention halls, and that they are large factors in bringing gatherings to these cities.

A large advertisement for the city this fall, he said, would be the convention here of the Traveling Passenger Agents of the United States. He said that the railroads are planning to give the visitors carte blanche in the nature of trips all over New England without charge, and added that this would be a chance to send an advertisement of Boston hospitality all over the country.

George B. Gallup, president of the Pilgrim Publicity Asociation said that the Charles river esplanade would be one of several ideal sites for the big proposed hall because of the accessibility.

JAMES O. LYFORD APPOINTED

CONCORD, N. H.—James O. Lyford of this city, formerly naval officer of the port of Boston, was appointed chairman of the state bank commission by the Governor and council Wednesday.

COUNTY CELEBRATION PROPOSED

LAUREL, Miss.—Plans are being discussed for a big centennial celebration of the settlement of Jones county, to take place in 1920, says the New Orleans Times-Picayune.

UNIVERSITY BILL HAS ITS SECOND HOUSE READING

Springfield Representative Announces Purpose of Urging Supervision by State Board of Education Exclusively

Representative Chamberlain of Springfield gave notice in the Massachusetts House today that when the bill providing for a state system of university extension and correspondence courses is next reached for consideration he will move an amendment to place the supervision of the work in the hands of the state board of education. The bill was given its second reading today without debate.

Mr. Chamberlain's motion, it is expected, will start another contest over the measure. Many members, including the bulk of the Democrats, favor placing the work in the hands of a separate board on the ground that since the state board has not been friendly to the plan proposed in the bill it could not be expected to handle the subject with due impartiality. Governor Walsh has already taken the position that a separate board should administer the work.

On the other hand, many legislators believe that the board of education is better fitted to take charge because of its experience and possession of the wherewithal for the work. They have raised the question why the state should establish a new educational board, even for the undertaking of a new program of education, where there is a state educational board already in existence.

On motion of Representative Sherburne, the House voted to have a session Saturday in order to expedite some details so that prorogation at the end of next week may be possible. Mr. Sherburne stated, however, that no attempt to do any regular business will be made on Saturday, and that the only purpose of the session will be to receive committee reports in order that they may be printed in Monday's calendar.

Mr. Souther of Cohasset moved to reconsider yesterday's defeat, by a tie vote, of the bill appropriating $50,000 for the reconstruction of a breakwater off Stony beach in Hull, a matter which the House has already debated four times. The motion was defeated, 50 to 57.

Mr. Doherty of Fall River opposed rejection, as recommended by the committee on counties, of the bill providing for an increase in the salary of the justice of the court in Fall River, urging that the volume of business done in the court is much larger than in certain other courts where higher salaries are paid. Mr. Long of Topsfield opposed the bill as doing away with the established system for regulating judges' salaries.

Mr. Harrington of Fall River also favored the bill, as did Mr. Mulveny of Fall River; rejection was negatived on a roll-call, 84 to 103.

The resolve providing for submitting to the people the article of amendment of the constitution striking the word "male" from the qualifications of voters was passed to be engrossed.

The bill permitting the town of Weymouth to elect its officers at any meeting other than the first in each year, was amended to make it a general bill, and was then passed to be engrossed.

The House adjourned, to meet tomorrow at 10:30.

GOV. WALSH IN VETO SAYS MILK BILL IS UNJUST

(Continued from page one)

to discourage its production in Massachusetts."

"What we need in Massachusetts is not more inspection or penalization," said the Governor, "but laws tending to educate and encourage the dairy industry in order that we may have not only clean milk but an abundance of it at reasonable prices.

"Although from its title the bill appears to be mainly aimed at the distributors of dairy products, a study of its provisions will show that its heaviest penalties are reserved for the producer, who, in addition to the fine and imprisonment to which dealers are made liable, is exposed to the risk of being obliged to choose, on a very few days' notice, between undertaking a possibly heavy expense in order to conform his buildings to an undetermined sanitary standard discretionary with either the state board of health or a local board, or as an alternative accepting his sentence and abandoning his business. Such being the case, it is necessary to consider whether a measure so drastic is really needed for the protection of the public health, and whether on the other hand it might not reasonably be expected to aggravate the very evil which its advocates aim to remove.

"I yield to no one in my anixety to secure for the children of our state a pure and abundant supply of milk at a reasonable price. This object, however, I am thoroughly convinced cannot be obtained by further penal legislation, but only by encouraging and developing the production of nearby milk through constructive legislation such as I hoped would be worked out and submitted to the Legislature by the special commission for which I asked earlier in the session."

The specific reasons given by the Governor for vetoing the measure were:

First: The state board of agriculture and the dairy bureau, the authorized representatives of the agricultural interests, are opposed to its enactment.

Second: The state department of health has not initiated any legislation on the subject and should be given time and opportunity to study the question before further legislation is adopted.

Third: As the bill carries no appropriation and provides no new facilities for inspection, but merely exposes producers and dealers to new and ill-defined perils, it tends to upset the farmers and milk-producers of the state without adding any protection to the consumer, and can have no other effect in my judgment than to drive many self-respecting dairymen out of business and materially increase the price of milk.

Fourth: It is of the utmost importance from a sanitary standpoint that milk should reach the consumer in as few hours as possible after its production. This bill discourages the production of nearby milk and tends to increase the average age of milk consumed.

Fifth: The bill discriminates against Massachusetts producers, since if convicted a Massachusetts man becomes a criminal while the out-of-state man escapes with the exclusion of his product from the state, a matter already fully provided for in chapter 755 of the acts of 1914.

Sixth: Experts of the highest standing are agreed that dairy inspection alone fails to provide any adequate protection in milk, while laboratory tests of the product itself have proved of great value.

Seventh: The farmers of the commonwealth are as honorable and law-abiding a class of citizens as any other and this legislation is certainly to penalize and humiliate them in a way they have not deserved. The milk produced by the farmers is as clean and wholesome as that produced in any other part of the country and they should not be compelled to submit to inspection and regulation that are unnecessary and that do not take into account the quality of the milk product itself.

Eighth: There is already an ample amount of penal and regulative law upon this subject. The bureau of animal industry is empowered and directed to see to it that milch cows are stabled under sanitary conditions.

After citing a number of acts already on the statute books relating to milk inspection, Governor Walsh says:

"Local boards of health possess and vigorously exercise ample powers to suppress and punish the sale of contaminated milk within their respective jurisdictions, and to control the conditions under which it is produced.

"I have yet to learn that any local board has failed to do its duty under the present laws.

"By an act of the very last session these powers were still further extended by requiring all persons producing or dealing in milk to procure a license revocable at the discretion of the board, which may require stables to be painted or whitewashed at frequent intervals, the herds to be examined by a veterinarian, and all persons handling the milk to be examined . . . and the board may revoke the license and prevent the sale anywhere in the commonwealth of milk produced or handled under conditions which are considered unhealthful.

Under this act of 1914 any reasonable regulations for the protection of the public health can be made and enforced. This stringent and exacting legislation in favor of clean milk ought to be given a fair trial before further penalties and regulations are provided. A farmer, under the act of 1914, when he applies for his license, can be informed and be certain what sanitary conditions he will have to meet. But under the proposed bill, no farmer can ever know at what moment the state board of health or any local board of health of his own town or of any other town may warn him to start extensive alterations within 72 hours, under pain of both injunction and criminal prosecution."

The message is one of the longest veto messages that has been received by the Legislature in many years, covering, as it did, seven and one half closely typewritten pages.

Consideration of the vetoed bill will probably go over to the next session of the Senate tomorrow.

The time for taking action on the measure expired last night, the Governor agreeing to withhold action until he had learned how widespread was the opposition to the measure. Evidence of this was shown yesterday at a gathering of agriculturists and dairymen at Worcester, practically all of whom voiced their opposition to further inspection laws.

The vetoing by Governor Foss in 1911 of a bill on similar lines, though much more drastic, brought him the favor of the agriculturists and dairymen generally and the farmer vote is regarded as having been the deciding factor of Mr. Foss' reelection in the following state campaign. Consequently, the present veto is considered with more than ordinary interest in political circles.

EMINENT DOMAIN MEASURE SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR

Governor Walsh has signed the bills to authorize a city by vote of its city council approved by the mayor, and towns by vote of the town meeting to acquire and take land for municipal purposes, and whenever the price asked shall exceed the assessed valuation by more than 25 per cent to take such land by right of eminent domain, without coming to the Legislature.

To extend the limits of the Mansfield water supply district.

To regulate the use of cellars and basements in the city of Boston as living rooms and for lodging purposes.

To establish fees to be paid by gas and electric companies for properly recording certificates in the office of the secretary.

To authorize the consolidation of the Northern Massachusetts Street Railway Company and the Connecticut Valley Street Railway Company.

BENEFITS OF BOY SCOUT WORK ARE TOLD BY LEADER

President of Allegheny Association Describes What Movement Has Done for City of Pittsburgh and Its Boys

What the boy scout movement is accomplishing in at least one city is described by Erasmus Wilson of Pittsburgh, president of the Allegheny Boy Scouts Association and a writer of note.

Mr. Wilson has been in Boston the last week speaking before the Puddingstone Club and other organizations. He talked with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the Boston City Club.

"You can hardly take a walk in Pittsburgh," says Mr. Wilson, "without coming upon some of the good effects of the boy scout movement. Whether you are looking for them or not, you find them."

"One of the most agreeable changes due to the boy scout influence," he said, "is to be noted among the city's bird inhabitants. A few years ago, there were hardly any birds about the city, and boys were largely responsible. Robbing nests and throwing stones had done the job. Now, with 2500 boys in the scout organization and as many more wishing they were in it (some too young to join and some feeling the shortage of scoutmasters), the boy who would throw a stone at a bird would be regarded by his fellows as a kind of outlaw.

"And so you find boys all over the city building bird boxes and bird baths, and doing it with considerable knowledge," said Mr. Wilson. "The boys know, for instance, that they can't attract robins with bird houses, robins won't go into them. But they do like little platforms in the trees and consequently you find some of the boys building them."

The scouts' interest in birds recently caused the state game commissioner, John M. Phillips, to distribute 2000 Russian mulberry trees among them for planting. The Russian mulberry is rare food for birds. Little white berries come out all along the branches, and pretty nearly as soon as a bird pecks one off another appears in its place. The process goes on from May until September. It is fine for cherries and other fruit. Birds are not so likely to bother other fruit when they can get Russian mulberries.

A similar change has taken place, said Mr. Wilson, in the boys' understanding of trees and flowers and stars and other natural phenomena. The average boy knows a surprising number of them by name.

One thing that had attracted Mr. Wilson to the boy scout movement from the start was the fact that there was not a single "don't" in the scout law.

"We have said 'don't' to boys too much," he said. "The scout idea is to encourage them to do."

He illustrated the point with the matter of tying knots. "When a boy first begins training to be a scout," he said, "he is not given a lot of instructions as to what he should not do. He is not given the idea either that there is somebody on ahead whistling to him to come up, or that somebody is behind chasing him. He is asked if he knows how to do certain rather interesting and useful things, and one of these is how to tie knots.

There are about 20 kinds of knots. "How many kinds can you tie?" the boy is asked. Perhaps he can tie two kinds. But another boy in the same group can tie three. The first boy, you see, can not rest then until he knows how to tie three.

The other day Mr. Wilson asked a scout how many he could tie, and he said 14, 10 of them with his eyes shut or with his hands behind him.

"Not the most important thing in the world, perhaps, tying knots," continued Mr. Wilson, "but it gives the boys the idea of doing things for themselves and doing them as well as possible, and the idea appears again and again in all the scouts' activities. This constructive training keeps a boy so busy and interested that he has no time or inclination for mischief, and the great fact presently begins to emerge that a boy would rather do right than wrong."

The Allegheny County Boy Scout Association—Pittsburgh is in Allegheny county—recently conducted a three days' campaign for funds. Nearly $75,000 was subscribed. It is for a three years' budget, $25,000 a year. A considerable part of it is to be spent on a summer camp on a lake 40 miles from the city. The camp is to be open six weeks the coming summer, and there will be about 250 boys there all the time. Each boy will stay about two weeks.

MR. ROCKEFELLER WAITS TO TESTIFY

WASHINGTON—A crowd waited all morning today to hear John D. Rockefeller, Jr., testify before the industrial relations commission. The hearing of Mr. Rockefeller, however, was still further delayed.

The Rev. Daniel S. McCorkle, a Presbyterian minister of Sunrise, Wyo., was on the stand throughout the morning hearing. He told of conditions at Sunrise, where one of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company's plants is located. Commissioner Weinstock sought to point out that the men in Colorado had armed themselves 10 days before strike began. The company had machine guns already, replied Mr. McCorkle. Mr. McCorkle was still on the stand at the beginning of the afternoon session, and Mr. Rockefeller was awaiting his turn to be called.

Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

William P. Stober sold another mercantile property today, consisting of a six-story brick structure, occupying all of the 3960 square feet of land at 113 to 119 Merimac street and the intersection of Lancaster street, along from 10 to 18 North End. The Pleasant street Land Company take the title. Deed coming through Frank E. Morse. The total assessment is $85,500, of which the land carries $45,500.

Papers have gone to record in the sale of an improved property owned by Louis Freeman at 17 Willard street, between Lowell and Leverett streets, West End, consisting of a four-story and basement brick dwelling standing on 1218 square feet of land. This parcel is taxed on $9200 including $3900 on the ground. Isaac Sarinovitch is the buyer.

Another parcel sold is located in the South End, belonging to Henry A. Lawrence et al., being a 2½-story frame dwelling at 129 Tyler street, near Oaks street, and assessed for $3400; $2600 of the amount is carried on the 1495 square feet of land.

BOSTON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

Members of the Boston Real Estate Exchange and auction board, are receiving notices today from the field day committee announcing an outing to be held on Wednesday, June 2, during the afternoon and evening, to be held on the grounds of the Tedesco Country Club, Phillips Beach station. Dinner will be served in the club at 1:30 p. m. and an entertainment will follow in the evening. Golf, tennis and baseball are the chief sports announced.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a brick three apartment house at No. 8 Fairbury street, Roxbury. The total assessment is $3600 of which $500 is on the 1100 square feet of land. The grantor was Nancy S. Lamson and the purchaser William S. Roche for investment. S. W. Keene & Son were the brokers.

Louis Task has sold to Daniel Miner the 2½-story frame dwelling numbered 6 Gannet street, near Holborn street, together with 2777 square feet of land. Total assessed valuation is $5500 and the land carries $1200 of it.

Mary F. Magee has placed a deal on record from Julia E. Rice, conveying title to the frame dwelling and 2946 square feet of land located No. 4 Frederick terrace, near Hartford street, Dorchester. The parcel is taxed on $4700, including $700 land value.

Sadie F. Kieckebusch is another buyer of Dorchester real estate, taking title from Mary E. Davis, owner of a frame dwelling numbered 24 Longfellow street, between Topliff and Draper streets, and assessed on $2900. The 3600 square feet of land carries $900 of that amount.

BRIGHTON AND REVERE

An estate comprising the three-story brick and stone apartment house, four concrete garages and a large lot of land on Gorham street in the Allston section of Brighton have been sold by Thomas E. Rothwell to Fred J. Derry, who buys for investment. The property is valued at $30,000.

In connection with the above Mr. Derry conveys to Mr. Rothwell a frame dwelling and three lots of land at 17 Bay View street, Revere, this parcel is taxed on a valuation of $4500.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Milk st., 100-102, ward 6; C. A. & M. Williams, trustees, Samuel D. Kelley; brick office.
Corbett st., 26, ward 24; D. J. McLean, J. Miller; frame dwelling.
Ruggles st., 372, ward 19; Wentworth Institute; frame office and locker.
Water st., 3 to 17, and 12 Spring Lane, ward 6; Williams & Bangs, agents; alter mercantile.
Hanover st., 425, ward 6; N. De Fero; alter stores and tenements.
Summer st., 100, ward 7; Willett-Sears Co.; alter stores and offices.
Winter st., 12-14, ward 7; Loren D. Towle; elevator, offices and stores.
Williams st., 3, ward 6; Post Publishing Co.; alter publishing plant.
Knight st., 5-9, 14-17, ward 26; B. B. & R. Knight; alter tenements.
Damon pl., 1, ward 26; B. B. & R. Knight; alter tenements.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

William J. Stober to Frank E. Morse, Merrimac and Lancaster st., 3 lots; q.; $1.
Frank E. Morse to Pleasant Street Land Trust, Merrimac and Lancaster sts., 3 lots; q.; $1.
Louis Freeman to Isaac Sarinovitch, Willard st.; q.; $1.
Henry A. Laurence et al. to Jerome C. Smith, Tyler st.; q.; $1.
Harris Blackman to Louis Bijot, Camden pl.; q.; $1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Pauline J. Grages to Peter Plansky et ux., Bowen st.; w.; $1.
William B. Rice est., mtgee., to Samuel Vaughan, Sixth st.; d.; $300.
Employees Trust, Inc., mtgee., to Oscar E. Pease, D and Eighth st.; d.; $300.
Frank T Horgan to Angelina F. Pellegrino, Second st.; q.; $1.
Charlotte C. Cole, est., mtgees., to Ellen Cadigan; d.; $220.
Jane L. Brown to Eugene A. Farren, Woodward st.; q.; $1.
Eugene A. Farren to Joseph Brown, Woodward st.; q.; $1.

EAST BOSTON

Harry Boiarsky to Dora Bhehm, Webster st., 2 lots; q.; $1.
Max Flaschner to Goldie Swartz, Bremen st.; q.; $1.

ROXBURY

Louis Task to Daniel H. Miner, Gannett st.; q.; $1.
John D. Williams et al., trs. and mtgees., to John D. Williams et al., trs., Warren and Gaston sts.; d.; $2000.
Frederick M. Ives, mtgee., to William S. Roche, Fairbury st.; d.; $2300.
Nancy S. Lamson to William S. Roche, Fairbury st.; rel.; $1.
Marie H. Lohman to George E. Newton, Hampden st.; q.; $1.
Farrar Cobb et al., trs. and mtgees., to Francis A. Reilly, Heath pl.; d.; $2100.

DORCHESTER

Agnes B. Gubian to Marion E. Hanlon, Center st. and Clement pk.; w.; $1.
Marion E. Hanlon to James E. Gubian et ux., Center st. and Clement pk.; w.; $1.
Sixteenth Ward Land Co. to John Konrad, Bismark, Favre and Collins sts. and Haven av.; q.; 5..
John Konrad to Pinckney Holbrook, Bismark, Favre and Collins sts. and Haven av.; q.; $1.
Abraham I. Rudnick to Joseph Levine, Ferndale st., 2 lots; q.; $1.
Hymen Taiker to Fannie Marma, Woodrow av.; q.; $1.
Same to same, Lucerne st.; q.; $1.
Frederick W. Gifford to Howard F. Fillibrown, Dudley st.; q.; $1.
Mary E. Davis to Sadie F. Kieckebusch, Longfellow st.; w.; $1.
Julia E. Rice to Mary F. Magee, Frederick ter.; w.; $1.

WEST ROXBURY

Forest Hills Land Trust to John A. Rooney, Hyde Park av., 2 lots; d.; $1.
Jacob W. Wilbur to Mary R. Arsenault, Hinsdale rd.; w. ;$1.
Leander Babcock to Mary R. Arsenault, Hinsdale rd.; w.; $1.
Maria M. Whittemore et al., Frank R. Atwill et al. to Richards and Montview sts., Park and Montview sts.; w.; $1.
Same to Ethel B. Whittemore, Richards and Montview sts.; w.; $1.

CHARLESTOWN

George E. Doherty to Frank J. Sullivan et ux., Sullivan st.

CHELSEA

Bridgetor Delia Fay est. to Alice H. Davis; d.; $1075.
Eunice M. Wilson to Herbert Dyer, Marginal, Highland and Suffolk sts. 6 lots; w.; $1.
Mary Thompson to Charles E. Rose, Harkell av.; q.; $1.
Saul Landres to Pearl D. Landres, Bloomingdale st.; q.; $1.
Edward R. Ramsdell to Domenico A. Visconti, Springvale av. and Palmer st., 2 lots; q.; $1.
Domenico A. Visconti to Israel Lipman, Washington av., 2 lots; q.; $1.
James E. Burke to Israel Lipman; q.; $1.

REVERE

Bernardo Pagliuca to Stellario Malta, Bates st. ,2 lots; w.; $1.
Gertrude Weintraub to Barney Yaffe et ux., Shirley av. and Thornton st.; w.; $1.
Edith T. Rotherham to Peter J. Mackin et al., Central av.; w.; $1.
Point of Pines Trust to Point of Pines Yacht Club, Rice av., 2 lots; d.; $1.

BAY STATE CAN'T AFFORD ADVANCE SAYS ATTORNEY

James M. Swift Makes Final Argument for Railroad in Wage Raise Controversy Before the Board of Arbitration

In presenting the final arguments of the Bay State Street Railway Company before the board of arbitration in the carmen's wage case resumed at Ford hall today, Attorney James M. Swift reiterated his former contention that the financial condition of the road requires that the carmen's wages be reduced. He set forth that the demands of the men represents an increase of $1,189,000 over the present annual expense of the system and pointed out that if granted all dividends would be wiped out.

The hearings were continued today after a recess of several weeks in which both sides were enabled to prepare their final pleas. The case of the carmen will be summed up tomorrow and Saturday by Fred Fay, international organizer of the Amalgamated Association. When final arguments on both sides have been presented the case will go to the arbitration board which has 30 days for considering the case before rendering a decision.

After referring to the previous friendly relations between the Bay State and the Amalgamated Association, by which it was contended that the men are better situated today, with better hours and more satisfactory working conditions, and also wages higher than ever before, Mr. Swift contended that the board should make its comparison as to wages and work and living conditions from the date of the last fixation of wages, Oct. 1, 1912. An analysis of the company's testimony and exhibits was made to show that the different fixations up to the 1912 agreement from the prior arbitration in 1909 had increased the wages of the employees much faster than the cost of living had risen, and that, therefore, the employees were in better financial condition with reference to the cost of living than at any previous agreement for wages.

Considerable time was given to the discussion of the graduated scale, which the men seek to have reduced to two years from eight. Mr. Swift showed that the average scale of the companies in the state is 6.63 years and claimed that no reduction should be made.

Mr. Swift paid his respects to Professor Fisher, the economist from Yale, who testified for the men with reference to the cost of living, and attempted by comparison of his testimony and letter to show that he had been wrong in the testimony on food prices and claimed that the rest of his testimony was equally valueless. It was claimed that the men had greatly exaggerated their inability to get along, and Mr. Swift cited that some 425 of the employees owned or controlled more than $1,000,000 worth of real estate, and also that during the last four years the men had contributed in dues to the union, one half of which went to the national organization of the Amalgamated Association, about $140,000.

The contention that the financial condition of the company should not be regarded by the board of arbitration was discussed at length. It was said that any increase in the wages of the men would result in a reduction of the dividends of the common stock, which would result in removing the road's securities from the class of savings bank investments.

Mr. Swift paid tribute to the ability and integrity of President Sullivan and the men who had formed and operated the Bay State Street Railway Company, providing the public with a unified system of transportation, and with facilities which would have been impossible, it was said, if the 71 companies that composed the Bay State had not been consolidated.

He showed that the various consolidations had been brought about by means of the Massachusetts Electric Companies, a voluntary holding association, without any inflation of the Bay State stock, and that the insinuation of the men that anybody had received undue profis from these transactions was without any evidence to support it. He pointed out that whatever compensation was paid to the bankers who had formed the Massachusetts Electric Companies, came from the sale of its securities, without any charge upon the Bay State Co., and that every transaction of the consolidated companies was approved by the board of railroad commissioners from time to time, and that the Legislature in 1911 had ratified every consolidation by a special act.

SHIPPING NEWS

Haddock jumped in price at the fish pier today. There were no receipts of that fish by vessel, and dealers were asking nine cents a pound for what came by rail and steamer from other ports. Other prices were also high. There were only two vessels at the pier, both small ones with trips confined to codfish, from near by grounds. No vessels were at T wharf. One mackerel arrival was at South Boston. Arrivals: Actor 7500 pounds cod, and Olivia Sears 4700 cod. Dealers' prices: Haddock $9 per hundredweight, steak cod $6.50, market cod $4.75, and pollock $3.25.

Fresh mackerel are reported scarce and local prices today were higher. Dealers were asking 32 to 35 cents each for large, 23 to 25 for medium, and 18 to 20 for small. One trip was in, the second one coming this season. The Lois H. Corkhum brought 12,000 large and medium sized fresh mackerel from the south. Receipts at New York aggregate 850 fish.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Schooner Lucinda I. Lowell 25,000 pounds fresh fish, Tacoma 30,000, W. H. Moody and Mary P. Goulart, all from Boston with fresh fish, schooners Arthur James, Ralph L. Hall, Lottie G. Merchant and Rob Roy from southern mackerel seining, and gill netters 7000 fresh fish. The schooner reported as the Montana was the Francis Willard with 900 barrels pickled herring and 40,000 salt cod.

According to officials of the Leyland line at Boston no munitions of war will be carried on the steamer Etonian which arrived Tuesday and docked at East Boston. The vessel will leave on her return trip Saturday and wil carry a general merchandise cargo.

Arrival in England of two steamers from Boston is announced by cable today. The steamer Lord Sefton arrived at Liverpool Tuesday and the steamer Colonian reached London Wednesday.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Vera (Nor), Rynning, Port Antonio.
Str Bay State, Strout. Portland, Me.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.
Str Cape Ann, Godfrey, Gloucester.
Str Massasoit, Lakeman, Machiasport.
Str Onondaga, Googins, Jacksonville and Charleston, S C.
Str Howard, Chase, Norfolk.
Str James S Whitney, Crowell, New York.
Schr Newell B Hawes, Hasson, Newburyport, Mass.
Schr Charlie and Willie, Stinson, Rockport, Me.
Tg Portsmouth, Perkins, twg a bge.
Tg Petrel, Underwood, New York, twg bgs Albany, Hackensack and Hawthorne.
Tg Valley Forge, Sablich, Philadelphia, twg bgs Knickerbocker, Maple Hill and Paxinos.
Tg Vesta, Ford, Lynn, twg bge L & W B C C No 15, for New York.
Schr Addie M Lawrence, Gardner, Baltimore.
Tg Boswell, Armstrong, Norfolk, twg bge Cassie.
Tg International, McGoldrick, Philadelphia, twg bgs Franklin and Logan.

Cleared

Str Grecian, Page, Philadelphia.
Str Kershaw, Johnson, Norfolk.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.

Sailings

Strs Chas F Mayer, Baltimore, twg bgs Nos 15 and 18; H M Whitney, New York; San Jose, Havana, and Port Limon.
Tgs Nemasket, twg bgs Lansford, New York, and Strafford, South Amboy; Neptune, twg scow, Scituate; Pallas, twg bg Flora, Salem; Valley Forge, twg bg Paxinos, Portland; Bristol, twg bgs Summit Hill, Salem, and Hauto, for Augusta; Portsmouth, supposed Portsmouth, twg bgs P N Co Nos 10, 18 and Newcastle; Waltham, Fall River; schr Resolute, Westport, N S.

NAVY NEWS

Navy Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The following special orders were issued today:

Commander G. C. Day, detached New York to command Brooklyn.

Commander H. H. Christy, detached command Brooklyn to command Reina Mercedes.

Commander E. L. Bennet, detached Rhode Island to command Hancock.

Commander A. L. Willard, detached command Hancock to navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Commander D. F. Sellers, detached Arkansas to command Salem.

Commander Ralph Earle, detached command Dolphin to Arkansas.

Lt. Comdr. M. St. C. Ellis, detached Pacific reserve fleet to command Fortune.

Lt. Comdr. Edward McCauley to Rhode Island, May 28, 1915.

Lt. Comdr. A. J. Hepburn, detached bureau of steam engineering navy department to South Carolina.

Lt. Comdr. L. C. Palmer, detached command McDougal to New York.

Lt. Comdr. A. P. Fairfield, detached naval academy to command McDougal.

Lieut. H. R. Stark, detached Brooklyn to naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I.

Lieut. A. K. Atkins, detached Pittsburgh, to aid on personnel staff, commander-in-chief, Pacific reserve fleet.

Lieut. (J. G.) C. W. Crosse, detached naval academy to Missouri.

Ensign Ralph Martin, detached receiving ship at New York, to Texas.

Ensign A. H. Guthrie, detached receiving ship at New York, to Nebraska.

Ensign L. R. Agrell, detached receiving ship at New York, to South Carolina.

Ensign K. R. R. Wallace, detached receiving ship at New York, to Vermont.

Ensign J. R. Palmer, detached receiving ship at New York, to Aylwin.

Ensign E. J. O'Keefe, detached receiving ship at New York, to K-4.

Ensign E. W. Broadbent, detached receiving ship at New York to connection fitting out Wadsworth and duty on board when commissioned.

Ensign H. B. Page, detached receiving ship at New York to connection fitting out Cushing and duty on board when commissioned.

Ensign L. B. Ard, detached Vermont to Montana.

Paymaster J. W. Morse, to naval station, Cavite, P. I.

Marine Corps

Maj. R. C. Berkeley, detached first Brigade, Philadelphia, to command marine barracks, Guam.

Capt. J. F. Dyer, detached marine barracks, New Orleans, to duty office judge advocate general.

Capt. H. O. Smith, detached Georgia to N. H., Norfolk.

Capt. H. I. Bearss, detached marine barracks to second regiment, first brigade, Philadelphia.

Capt. F. D. Kilgore, detached Wyoming to second company first advance base school, Philadelphia.

Capt. A. T. Marix, detached Louisiana to instruction at advance base school, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. C. G. Sinclair, detached Minnesota, to Georgia.

First Lieut. A. B. Miller, detached sixteenth company, to fifteenth company, first brigade, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. W. C. Wise, Jr., detached marine barracks, New York, to command marine detachment, Louisiana.

First Lieut. D. S. Barry, Jr., detached Arkansas to first company artillery battalion, Annapolis.

First Lieut. E. H. Conger, detached fourteenth company, marine barracks, Pensacola, to Washington, D. C., for examination.

Second Lieut. T. G. Hunter, Jr., detached Delaware, to twenty-third company, first brigade, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. T. M. Luby, detached Kansas to 20th Co., first brigade, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. A. J. White, detached 20th Co., first brigade, Philadelphia to marine barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

Second Lieut. M. H. Kingman, detached marine barracks, Norfolk to Delaware.

Second Lieut. L. W. Williams detached marine barracks, Guam to N. H., Mare island.

Second Lieut. G. W. Van Hoose, detached first brigade, Philadelphia to Minnesota.

Second Lieut. A. C. Dearing, detached 15th Co. to 16th Co., first brigade, Philadelphia.

Movements of Vessels

Baltimore, Patapsco, Patuxent and Tecumseh, at Norfolk.

Solace, Cyclops, Constitution, Uncas and K-1 at Newport.

Dolphin, at Rosebank, N. Y.

Lawrence, at San Pedro.

Olympia, at Savannah.

Raleigh, at Tapoca Bay.

Rocket, Indian Head for Norfolk.

Eagle, St. Marc, Haiti, for Acul Bay, Haiti.

Colorado, San Diego, to sea for target practise.

Note—Tallahassee has been assigned to duty with the submarine flotilla Atlantic fleet.

TAX AMENDMENT MEASURE IS PASSED BY LOWER BRANCH

Massachusetts House Follows Action of Senate in Agreeing to Proposed Change

By a vote of 202 to 6, the Massachusetts House late yesterday followed the action of the Senate, agreeing to the proposed amendment to the state constitution to strike the word "proportional" from the section relating to the levying of taxes.

This amendment is sought by many tax reformers as a way to remove an obstacle which has stood in the way of much remedial legislation to correct tax abuses. It is opposed by others as too drastic. Before being submitted to the voters, this amendment must be agreed to by the Legislature of 1912.

Another amendment, to allow the Legislature to classify property and to levy different taxes on different classes, has been agreed to by this Legislature following similar action by the last Legislature. This amendment will go to the voters at the fall state election.

So decisive was the defeat yesterday of the bill for an investigation by the department of health relative to a state agent to supervise medical inspection in the schools that no motion to reconsider is expected.

The bill to allow the Templeton Village Improvement Society to hold the Templeton inn, conveyed to the society under deed by Moses W. Richardson of Boston, and "to carry on the inn in such manner as will, in the judgment of the society, be for the best interests of the town of Templeton," was passed to be engrossed without division.

The bill appropriating $50,000 for a breakwater at Stony Beach, Hull, was rejected by a vote of 99 to 99. The bill was reported by the committee on harbors and public lands, but was turned down by the ways and means committee. It was substituted for the adverse report of the latter committee earlier in the week and rejected yesterday.

The Senate rejected a bill to limit arrest on mesne process, which has been pending in that branch for several weeks. The vote on rejection was 16 to 12.

The various bills for changes in the law relating to industrial liability insurance were postponed for further consideration until today's session.

The committee on municipal finance reported a bill to allow Springfield to borrow $200,000 for the extension of streets.

The rules were suspended so as to admit a bill extending from July 1 to Oct. 1, 1915, the time for the approval of plans for the improvement of Watuppa ponds and the Quequechan river in Fall River.

WIRELESS NEWS

Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship: To Sable island, 490; to Cape Race, N F, 830; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 128. From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable island, 648; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 193; to Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.

SS San Marcos, Jacksonville for Boston, was 194 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS City of Augusta, Savannah for Boston, was 180 miles north of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Juniata, Boston for Norfolk, was 5 miles northeast of Absecon at noon Wednesday.

SS Tuscan, Boston for Philadelphia, passed Barnegat at 3:30 p m Wednesday.

SS Sibiria, Baltimore for Fontera, was 12 miles southeast of Currietuck at noon Wednesday.

SS Gulfcoast, Port Arthur for Beverly, passed Fowey Rock at 1 p m Wednesday.

SS Metapan, New York for Colon, etc was 73 miles northeast of Havana at noon Wednesday.

Cable ship Relay was 125 miles south of Guantanamo bay at noon Tuesday.

Ship Berlin was 48 miles southwest of Cape Constantine, Alaska, at 6 p m Tuesday.

Schr General E S Greeley, Baltimore for Mayport, passed Diamond Shoal lightship at 8 a m Wednesday.

SS Minas Geraes (Braz), Santos, etc, for New York, was 886 miles south of Scotland lightship at 11 p m Tuesday.

SS Zacapa, Cristobal for New York, was 288 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Corozal, Puerto Mexico for New York, passed Diamond Shoal lightship at 9 a m Wednesday.

SS Hattie Luckenbach, Balboa for New York, was 277 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Zulia, Mayaguez for New York, was 436 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Florida, Tampico for New York, was 210 miles north of Jupiter at noon Wednesday.

SS Lampasas, Mobile for Tampa, Key West and New York, crossed Tampa bar at noon Wednesday.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah for New York, was 113 miles southwest of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Socony, Port Arthur for New York, was 95 miles south of Jupiter at noon Wednesday

SS Lenape, Jacksonville for New York, was 27 miles north of St Johns bar at 7 p m Wednesday.

SS Comal, Galveston for New York, was 797 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Trinidadian, New York for Tampico, was 179 miles northwest of Jupiter at noon Wednesday.

SS Matinicock, New York for Tampico, was 160 miles north of Jupiter at noon Wednesday.

SS Advance, New York for Cristobal, was 1350 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Tuesday.

SS City of Columbus, New York for Savannah, was 100 miles southwest of Frying Pan lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Alamo, New York for Mobile, was 75 miles east of Key West at noon Wednesday.

SS Nueces, New York for Galveston, was 78 miles west of Tortugas at 8 p m Wednesday.

SS Vesta, New York for Port Arthur, was 80 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Mohawk, New York for Jacksonville, was 410 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancelation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Tuscania, for Liverpool-Glasgow.. May 21
*Stampalia, for Naples-Genoa..... May 22
*St. Paul, for Liverpool.......... May 22
Minnehaha, for London........... May 22
*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen...... May 22
*Niagara, for Bordeaux .... May 22
*Czaritza, for Russia............. May 22
*Ryndam, for Rotterdam .... May 25
*Adriatic, for Liverpool .... May 26
*Chicago, for Bordeaux .... May 29
*New York, for Liverpool .... May 29

Sailings from Montreal

Scandinavian, for Glasgow........ May 22
Sicilian, for London .... May 23
Hesperian, for Liverpool .... May 27
Northland, for Liverpool .... May 29

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Philadelphia, for New York....... May 22
Transylvania, for New York....... May 22
Megantic, for New York........... May 26
Grampian, for Montreal .... May 28
St. Louis, for New York .... May 29

Sailings from London

Corinthian, for Montreal .... May 27

Sailings from Glasgow

Transylvania, for New York...... May 21
Corsican, for Montreal .... May 22
Pretorian, for Boston .... May 28

Sailings from Rotterdam

New Amsterdam, for New York.. May 29

Sailings from Bordeaux

Espagne, for New York .... May 22
Rochambeau, for New York....... May 29

Sailings from Genoa

Canopic, for Boston .... May 22
Europa, for New York .... May 22

Sailings from Bergen

Berjensfjord, for New York....... May 21

Sailings from Copenhagen

Oscar II., for New York.......... May 20

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Tenyo Maru, for Hongkong...... May 22
*Sierra, for Honolulu .... May 25
*Lurline, for Honolulu .... May 25
*Maitai, for Sydney.............. May 26

Sailings from Seattle

*Yokohama Maru, for Hongkong.. May 28

Sailings from Vancouver

*Monteagle, for Hongkong........ May 31

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

Korea, for San Francisco......... May 26
Shidzuoka Maru, for Seattle....... May 27
Mexico Maru, for Tacoma......... May 31

Sailings from Yokohama ....

Shinyo Maru, for San Francisco... May 22
Seattle Maru, for Tacoma......... May 27
Persia, for San Francisco......... May 28

Sailings from Honolulu

Sonoma, for San Francisco........ May 20
Mongolia, for San Francisco...... May 25
Niagara, for Vancouver........... May 28

Sailings from Manila

Persia, for San Francisco.......... May 20

Sailings from Sydney

Moana, for San Francisco......... May 22

*Carries U. S. mail.

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY		
Terschelling	Huelva	
Poeldijk	Rotterdam	April 24
North Point	Liverpool	April 27
Pomeranion	Glasgow via Halifax	March 27
Wascana	Buenos Aires	April 20
Kelvinhead	Montevideo via New York	April 16
Devonian	Liverpool	May 10
Vera	Port Antonio	May 14
FRIDAY, MAY 21		
Lovland	Preston, Cuba	May 14
SATURDAY, MAY 22		
Dunsley	Liverpool	May 10
Soestdijk	Rotterdam	May 9
Arkansas	Copenhagen via Shields	May 7
SUNDAY, MAY 23		
Iberian	Manchester	May 11
Manningtry	Calcutta	April 7
Port Philip	Melbourne	April 10
MONDAY, MAY 24		
Queen Amelie	Calcutta	April 2
Jos. J. Cuneo	Cananova, Cuba	..
Limon	Port Limon	
WEDNESDAY, MAY 26		
Marengo	Hull, Eng	May 11
Hyperia	River Plate via New York	April 21
THURSDAY, MAY 27		
Sachem	Liverpool	May 15
Cretic	Mediter'n Ports	May 13
Tsushiama Maru	London	May 15
SATURDAY, MAY 29		
City of Delhi	Calcutta and Colombo	April 22
THURSDAY, JUNE 3		
Roseric	Calcutta	April 14
Bay State	Liverpool	May 23
SATURDAY, JUNE 5		
Leo	Manchester	May 22
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9		
Clan Macnab	Calcutta	April 24
THURSDAY, JUNE 10		
Teucer	Manila	April 26
THURSDAY, JUNE 17		
Bolton Castle	Manila	April 27

OVERSEA MAIL DESPATCHES FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 22, 1915

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Mail closes at Boston P. O. Letters	*Other articles
Costa Rica, via Port Limon	San Jose	Th., 20, 6:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Specially addressed for Russia, via Archangel	Czaritza	Friday, 21, 9 p.m.	8 p.m.
Europe, except Germany, Austria-Hungry, Luxemburg and Turkey, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool	St. Paul	Friday, 21, 9 p.m.	8 p.m.
Specially addressed for Europe, except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg and Turkey, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Bordeaux	Niagara	Friday, 21, 9 p.m.	8 p.m.
Turkey, specially addressed for other destinations, via Naples	Stampalia	Friday, 21, 9 p.m.	8 p.m.
Specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Africa, via Bergen	Kristianiafjord	Friday, 21, 9 p.m.	8 p.m.
Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Halifax	Halifax	Sat., 22, 11 a.m.	10 a.m.

*Except parcel post.

Letters for Germany subject to postage at Postal Union rates.

Registered mail for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies close Monday, Tuesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m.; for other countries mails close 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily, except Saturdays, 6:30 p. m., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m., May 23 and 24, and 7 a. m., May 24 and 25.

Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns.

Parcel post for Labrador can be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mail for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, closes daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at this office Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m., forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.

Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Friday at 5 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAIL FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mail for—	Conveyed by steamship—	Via—	Mail closes at Boston P. O.
Hawaii	Lurline	San Fran.	May 20, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Sierra	San Fran.	May 20, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand and Australia, except West, which is forwarded via Europe	Maitai	San Fran.	May 21, 6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea	Yokohama Maru	Seattle	May 23, 6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea	Monteagle	Vancouver	May 26, 6 p.m.
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Talthybius	Seattle	May 27, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan and Korea	Nippon Maru	San Fran.	May 31, 6 p.m.
Guam and the Philippines	U. S. transport	San Fran.	May 31, 6 p.m.

Merchandise for the U. S. postal agent at Shanghai or parcel post for China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand cannot be sent via Canada.

North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

GRADE CROSSING PLANS OPPOSED AT WINCHESTER

Proposal for Abolishment Submitted by Special Commission Gets Little Support at Hearing

Vigorous opposition to the plans for eliminating the Boston & Maine grade crossing at Winchester as submitted by a special commission appointed by the superior court to study the situation was voiced at a public hearing given by the public service commission today. About 35 attended the hearing and nearly all supported the petition of the Winchester board of selectmen to have the plans referred back to the special commission for a restudy with a view of embracing the so-called Guild plan for abolishing the grade.

The special commission's plans would close a business street, establish a new street and provide a footbridge or subway for people wishing to cross the tracks. The commission consists of George W. Wiggins, Prof. George F. Swain and Arthur Lord.

Wiliam de las Casas, chairman of the metropolitan park commission, asserted today that there is some question as to the rights of the special commission to take certain land by eminent domain, as proposed, under the control of the park commission. He also opposed the plans from an artistic point of view as did C. F. Dutch, town counsel of Winchester, and others.

The petitioners brought to the hearing a plaster model of the plan as favored by them. It illustrated the results of depressing the railroad tracks four feet and elevating the street across the tracks eight feet, without resorting to closing any street. Such a plan was estimated to cost between $300,000 and $400,000.

ONTARIO TIMBER SURVEYED

LONDON, Ont.—H. R. MacMillan, the special trade commissioner sent by Sir George E. Foster to make a survey of the timber resources of the world, has been making inquiries here. Simultaneously, Sir Richard McBride has met the Timber Merchants Association and interested them in the Canadian supply, says a despatch to the Toronto Mail and Empire.

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

MEDFORD, MASS., FOR SALE
ATTRACTIVE two-family house and garage; corner lot; splendid location for dentist; entrance on each street; awnings; electric lights; everything first-class; price $7000, $500 down, terms easy. Address L 51, Monitor Office.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRENTFORD HALL
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1388 MASS. AVE., HARVARD SQ., CAMBRIDGE

Strangers and Visitors
Attractive small suites $14 upward; furnished $20 upward; references required. Information 114 Fenway, Suite 6. Tel. B. B. 3368.

ROOMS

COLUMBUS SQUARE, 5, Oliver House—Fine rooms for residents and tourists. Tel. con. (Miss) E. B. MYRER.

MEN—Double and single rooms for rent; CAMBRIDGE Y. M. C. A., 820 Mass. ave.; tel. Cambridge 3860; dining room connected; barber shop; swimming pool; bowling alleys; gymnasium; 6 minutes from Boston, Park st. subway station.

BOARD AND ROOMS

Winthrop—Small private family will take one or two gentlemen; good home cooking. MRS. KING, 12 Chester ave., Thornton Sta., Winthrop. Tel. 297-1.

CLOTHING

MAX KEEZER
Highest prices paid for gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence. 1236 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2936. If one is busy call the other.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

TEACHER, German, desires summer position June 10th, as tutor, companion, chaperon or charge of private house. X-10, Monitor office.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Burditt & Williams Co.
95 Summer Street Telephone Oxford 6600
DIRECT AGENT FOR
Underground Garbage Receiver

COAL

WM. H. A. CLARK
COAL
Summer prices, service and satisfaction.
1057 Beacon St., Brookline. Tel. 4045

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Unusual Opportunity for intelligent and energetic women on well known publication, advertising experience preferred, newspaper or magazine. Call before 10 a. m. and after 5 p. m., 3rd floor, 70 Devonshire st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Girl to do housework in family of 2 adults, where good home is desired; must have best of references. Apply to 156 Buckman st., Everett, Mass. Phone Everett 1205-3.

WANTED—General housework maid for six adults; $7 a week and no washing. Apply to MRS. L. C. CARTER, 64 Washington Park, Newtonville. Telephone 436-3 Newton North.

WANTED—Working housekeeper, or general maid in small family; plain cooking; some laundry; refs. required. MRS. F. H. STEARNS, Concord Rd., S. Billerica, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, $10 up, $5 cash, bal. monthly; rentals, $1 up. Office Appliance Co., 191 Devonshire st., Boston.

RATES
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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

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HUNTINGTON SCHOOL for BOYS

The Best Equipped and Most Comprehensive Private Day School in New England
(SEVENTH YEAR)

COURSES—Preparation for all colleges and technical schools. College entrance certificate. Business and technical courses.

SPECIAL FEATURES—Care in selection of teachers and pupils. Male teachers. Small classes. Individual instruction. Flexible curriculum. All day supervision. Every boy participates in some form of physical exercise under the direction of ten teacher coaches. Vocational talks by prominent men. Summer camps.

EQUIPMENT—Six buildings in one. Thirty well-ventilated class rooms. Five scientific laboratories. Gymnasium—running track, basketball courts, wrestling room—completely equipped. Swimming Pool (75x25) under glass roof, filtered salt water. Assembly Hall seating 500. Practical Arts Building—completely equipped woodworking and electrical laboratory. Twenty-acre athletic field adjoins the building.

The number of boys to be admitted in September is limited.
For illustrated catalogue Telephone Back Bay 4400, or address either
FRANK PALMER SPEARE, M. H., Director.
IRA A. FLINNER, A. M., Headmaster.
314 Huntington Ave., Boston Young Men's Christian Association.

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IN
The Fenway School of Illustration

FOR ITS FOURTH YEAR BEGINNING
OCTOBER 4TH, 1915

Should be sent at the earliest moment, as the enrollment in this school is limited. The instruction given in this school in painting and drawing for magazines, books, calendars, newspapers, etc., is not surpassed by any art school in the country.

BOOKLET ON REQUEST

FENWAY SCHOOL OF ILLUSTRATION
FENWAY STUDIOS, BOSTON, MASS.

A SCHOOL FOR CHARACTER BUILDING
The PRINCIPIA
CO-EDUCATIONAL

This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance. Small classes and a large faculty of college trained specialists make much individual work a valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, cooking and business courses. An ideal school for your boy or girl.

A Prospectus Will Be Mailed on Application — The Principia, St. Louis, Missouri

Leland Powers School
OF THE
SPOKEN WORD

A School of Expression with a building of its own

If you are looking forward to a thorough course in Expression, why not be one of the new students to be admitted to the Leland Powers School this fall.

Send for catalog. Address MISS APPLETON, FENWAY, BOSTON, MASS.

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A NATURAL STAGE FOR OUTDOOR WORK
Instructors: Men and women experienced in professional productions. Modern Stagecraft and Devices—LIVINGSTON PLATT. Rhythmic and Interpretative Training—SENOR PLACIDIO DE MONTOLIU.
PETERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE
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The Phidelah Rice Summer School
OF THE SPOKEN WORD
OAK BLUFFS (Martha's Vineyard) MASS.
ENDORSED BY LELAND POWERS
INSTRUCTORS: PHIDELAH RICE, ELIZABETH POOLER RICE
For Catalogue Address THE PHIDELAH RICE SCHOOL, 108 Hemenway St., Boston, Mass.

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Thirty miles from Boston, in the beautiful Merrimac Valley. Extensive grounds and modern equipment. Certificate admits to leading colleges. General course of five years and two years' course for High School graduates. Address
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Certificate admits to Smith, Vassar and Wellesley. Send for circular.

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Thorough Individual Training. All Grades. Languages. Music. Our patrons are exceptionally well pleased.
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Prepares boys exclusively for
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Twenty acres, twelve buildings.
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Canoeing, Boating, Swimming, Horseback Riding, Mountain Climbing. Good Food, Pure Water. Tennis and other field sports. Camp ideal. "Intelligent development of character with good recreation." 4th season. Illus. Booklet. (MISS) MATILDA D. FAIRWEATHER, Box 707, New Haven, Conn.

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Good food, pure water, boating. Main bungalow with broad piazzas overlooking lake, contains dining room and living room with fireplace. Small camps or tents for sleeping. Rates reasonable.
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All pleasures of life by the sea. Outdoor sleeping in well protected cabins. Limited to 35 Girls. Season from July 1st to Sept. 1st, $150.00. Long distance phone. Booklet. Address Mrs. Norman White, 424 West 119th Street, New York.

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Athletics, tutoring, manual training; swimming, boating, mountain climbing, riding, driving, automobiling; music, sketching, dancing. Tents, bungalows, cottages.
All the best and some unusual features of summer life in the mountains.
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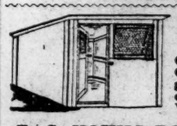

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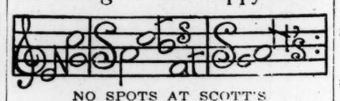

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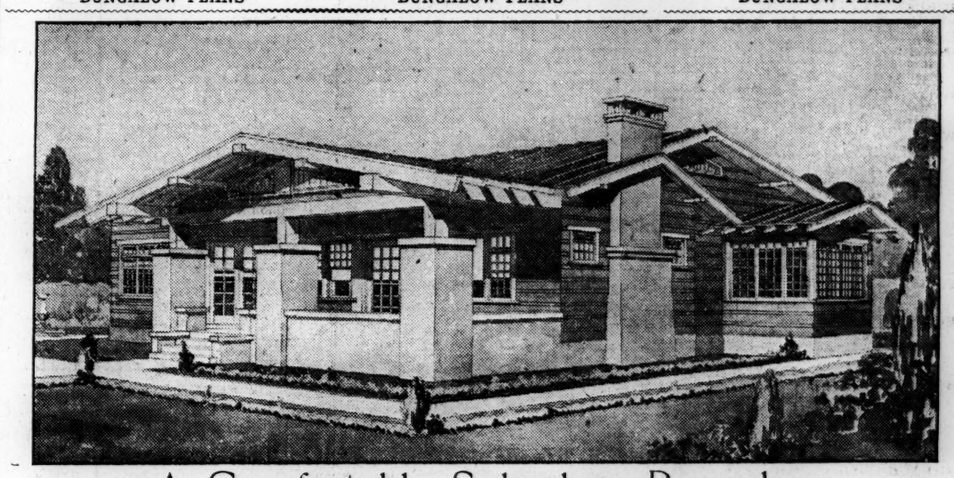

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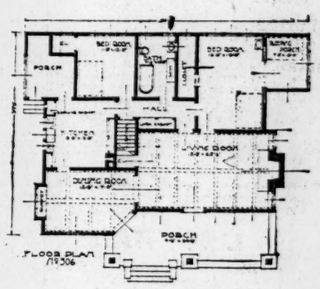

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World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

STOCK MARKET TONE STRONG; TRADING LIGHT

Some of So-Called War Order Issues Have Large Gains and General Trend Upward—Zincs Local Feature

Activity in the stock market or much of a movement of prices is not expected during the time so many important issues are pending an outcome, especially as regards this country's relations with Germany. Anything more than a mere marking time is almost out of the question. The volume of trading on the New York stock exchange has fallen off tremendously and the drop from 1,000,000-share days to a volume such as prevailed immediately after the exchange reopened has been a rather abrupt change. Several market factors seem to be in the molding, principally as a result of the war.

There were gains and losses at the opening of the New York stock market this morning, but taken as a unit the undertone of the list was strong, although business was light. The so-called war stocks had good advances in some cases, including Baldwin Locomotive and Bethlehem Steel. Westinghouse opened down nearly a point and then recovered a fraction. Chesapeake and some of the other railroad issues and Steel common were rather heavy. Butte & Superior was strong on account of the large amount of money the company is said to be making as a result of spelter sales at record prices.

The Boston market in the early dull trading was almost monopolized by the transactions in American Zinc and Butte & Superior. Zinc jumped up two points at first, and rose half a point further before it reacted a point or so. Butte & Superior gained a point over its previous closing figure, and then added one half a point more to its price. The coppers were overshadowed by the interest in the large zinc producers' stocks, and were about steady.

At the end of the first half hour the New York market moved upward.

Butte & Superior reached 70 in Boston, and the rest of the list became stronger.

Trading increased somewhat on the rise.

By midday nearly everything traded in showed a good net gain. In New York Baldwin Locomotive opened up 1¼ at 45 and rose 2½ further. American Locomotive was unchanged at the opening at 43 and advanced to 45½. Bethlehem Steel opened up 3 points at 133 and advanced 3 points further during the first half of the session. Westinghouse Electric was off ⅞ at the opening at 87½ and crossed 90 before midday. U. S. Steel opened down ½ at 52 and after receding further advanced well above 53.

A weak feature was Chesapeake & Ohio in anticipation of the passing of the dividend. It opened off ¾ at 40¼ and declined more than a point further. Reading was off ⅜ at the opening at 142 and advanced more than a point. Union Pacific opened down ⅜ at 123¾ and advanced more than a point. Rock Island opened off ⅛ at 22 and dropped to 19.

Butte & Superior and American Zinc continued to attract most attention on the local exchange. The former was up a point at the opening at 69 and after advancing to 70¼ yielded about a point. American Zinc was up 2 points at the opening at 46½. It advanced to 47⅜ and then receded nearly a point before midday. Mohawk and North Butte had good advances.

Prices changed very little in the early afternoon, and trading was dull. Many stocks clung near their earlier highest level, but others eased off slightly. There was no special feature.

SHEET PRICES ADVANCED

PITTSBURGH—American Sheet & Tin Plate Company advanced price of No. 28 galvanized sheets to $3.60 for spot delivery. Price of spelter is expected here to make a further advance.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Fair tonight, Friday showers, increasing easterly winds.

WASHINGTON—The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Increasing cloudiness tonight, Friday rain, moderate north to northeast winds.

Pressure is normal to high on the Atlantic slope, in the northern lake regions and the Canadian districts. It is generally low elsewhere, lowest in western Texas. The weather is generally clear in the Northeast and the Canadian Northwest, and unsettled with numerous scattered rains in remaining sections. The temperatures are somewhat higher about in all sections and above freezing at nearly all stations, lowest being 32, at Rapid City, S. D., and Calgary, B. N. W.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. ....55 | 10 a. m. 61
12 noon 64

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. today)

Albany	52	New Orleans	74
Buffalo	46	New York	56
Chicago	50	Philadelphia	58
Denver	36	Pittsburgh	52
Des Moines	48	Portland, Me.	52
Jacksonville	76	San Francisco	52
Kansas City	50	St. Louis	62
Nantucket	58	Washington	54

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	4:18	High water,	
Sun sets	7:04	3:15 a.m., 3:51 p.m.	
Length of day	14:46	Moon sets	Morning

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:34 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:00 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	33¼	35	33¼	34⅛
Al-Chal Mf Co pf	47	47	47	47
Am Ag Chem	51	51	51	51
Amalgamated	65	66¼	65	65⅞
Am Beet Sugar	43¾	45	43¾	44⅝
Am B S & Fy	100	100	100	100
Am Can	32⅝	33⅞	32⅝	33⅞
Am Can pf	96	96	95¾	95¾
Am Car Fy	52	52	51¾	51¾
Am Cotton Oil	45	45	45	45
Am Ice Sec Co	30	30¾	30	30¾
Am Linseed Oil	10	10	10	10
Am Loco	43	45½	43	45¼
Am Smelting	65½	65½	65½	65½
Am Smelting pf	103	103	103	103
Am Sugar	106½	107	106	106
Am Tel & Tel	119	119	119	119
Am Woolen pf	84	84	84	84
Anaconda	31⅜	31⅞	31¼	31⅝
Atchison	99	99½	99	99
Atchiso pf	98⅞	99¼	98⅞	99¼
At Coast Line	104¼	105	104¼	105
Bald Loco	45	47½	45	46½
Balt & Ohio	72	72¼	72	72¼
Beth Steel	136	139	136	138
B F Goodrich	42⅞	43	42⅞	43
B F Goodrich pf	101	101½	101	101½
Brook Union	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼
Brooklyn R T	87	87	86⅞	86⅞
Butte & Superi'r	70	70¾	68½	68½
Cal Petroleum pf	37	37	37	37
Can Pacific	157½	158½	157½	158½
Cent Leather	36	36	35⅞	35⅞
Ches & Ohio	40¼	40⅝	39	39
C M & St Paul	88¾	89⅜	88¾	89¼
Chi R I & Pac	22	22	19	19½
Chino Copper	42	43¼	42	42¾
Col Fuel	25⅞	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛
Col South 1st pf	51	51	51	51
Con Can pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
Con Gas	123	123⅛	123	123⅛
Corn Products	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Corn Prod pf	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
Cub-Am Sug	61	62⅞	60⅞	62⅞
Cub-Am Sug pf	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
Crucible Steel	22½	25	22½	24½
Erie	25	25½	25	25⅛
Erie 1st pf	40	40	39¾	39¾
Gen Electric	150	151	150	151
Gen Motor	135¼	136	135	135
Gt Nor Ore	32	32	32	32
Gt Nor pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
Gug Ex Co	56¾	57½	56¾	57½
Inspiration	28⅝	29⅜	28⅝	29¼
Inter-Met	20¼	20¾	20¼	20½
Kan City So	26½	26⅝	36⅛	26⅛
Lack Steel	40	41½	40	41½
Lehigh Valley	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼
Louis & Nash	115½	115½	115½	115½
Maxwell Motor	39¼	39¼	39	39
Max Motor 1st pf	81¾	81¾	81½	81½
Max Motor 2d pf	32½	33	32½	33
Mex Petrol	67	69	67	68
Miami	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞	24
Mo Kan & Tex	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Mo Kan & Tex pf	30	30	30	30
Mon Power Co	48½	48½	48½	58½
Mo Pacific	10½	11¾	10½	11¾
Nat Lead	58	59	53	58¼
N Y Air Brake	85¼	85½	85¼	85½
N Y C	85	85	85	85
N Y N H & H	63	63	62⅛	62⅛
No Am	75	75	74½	74½
No Pac	104½	105	104½	104⅝
O & W	27¾	28	27¾	27⅞
Pac Mail	21	21	21	21
Penn	106⅝	107	106⅝	107
Pitts Coal	21⅛	21⅛	21	21
Pitts Coal pf	89	89	89	89
Press St Car	44	45¾	44	44½
Pullman Co	153	153	153	153
Ray Con	22⅝	23	22½	22¾
Reading	142	142¾	142	142⅝
Rdg 2d pf	84	84	84	84
Rep I & S	26⅛	26⅝	26⅛	26½
Rock Island pf	½	½	½	½
Rumely	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Rumely pf	13½	13½	13¼	13¼
Ry Steel S	29	29	29	29
Seab Air Line	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Sears-Roebuck	134	134	134	134
Sloss Sheffield	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
So Pacific	86⅜	87¾	86⅜	87¼
So Railway	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞	16
St L & S F	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
*Studebaker	63½	64⅝	63½	64
Tenn Cop	32¾	33⅞	32½	33⅝
Union Pacific	123¾	125	123½	124¾
Union Pac pf	80⅞	81	80¼	80¼
U Dry G pf	60	60	59	59
U Rys Inv	16½	17¼	16½	17¼
U Rys Inv pf	32	34	32	34
U S Rubber	61¼	61⅞	61	61
U S Steel	52	53⅜	51⅞	53
U S Steel pf	105	105	105	105
Utah Cop	63¾	64⅝	63¼	64¼
Va-Car Chem	23	28	23	23
Wabash	½	½	⅜	½
Wabash pf	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
Western Union	66	66¼	66	66½
Westinghouse	87½	90¼	87½	89¼
W & L E	2	2	2	2

*Ex-dividend.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—Cotton opening: May 9.22 bid, July 9.41, Aug. 9.55 bid, Oct. 9.77, Dec. 9.98, Jan. 10.03, March 10.26. Market opened easy, 1 to 3 points lower.

LIVERPOOL, 2 p. m.—Futures dull, 1½ to 3 points up. Sales 7000 bales, including 5700 American. May-June 5.12½; July-Aug. 5.23½; Oct.-Nov. 5.46½; Jan.-Feb. 5.60½.

ZANESVILLE & WESTERN

The Zanesville & Western Railway Company reports for year ended Dec. 31:

	1914	1913
Oper revenue	$340,260	$476,542
Oper deficit	254,499	86,764

GOVERNMENTAL CHANGE FACTOR IN LONDON LIST

Some Irregularity in Market—Gilt-Edged Shares in Fair Demand, But Home Rails Easier—Americans Mark Time

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Stock markets idle and unchanged.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—Governmental changes were a factor in the stock market here today.

Gilt-edged issues were steady with a fair demand from investors. A fresh unsettlement among the workers was responsible for an easier tone in home railways and the group was dull.

The feeling in Americans was reserved and trading was narrow with price changes fractional. Canadians were idle.

A firm tone prevailed in Argentine rails due to good earnings. Foreigners were neglected.

Russians dropped on unfavorable war news. There was realizing in oil shares. Mines were inactive. The tone of rubber shares was hard.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Advance
Consols, money	66½	..
Amalgamated	65	*½
Atchison	99	⅛
Canadian Pacific	159⅛	1⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	40¼	*¾
Chicago Great Western	11½	..
Baltimore & Ohio	71½	*½
St. Paul	88¾	*¾
Denver & Rio Grande	7¾	..
Erie	25¼	*⅛
do 1st pref	39⅛	*⅛
Illinois Central	105⅜	*¼
Louisville & Nashville	115¼	*¼
Kansas & Texas	11½	..
New York Central	84½	..
Norfolk & Western	101¼	*½
Ontario & Western	27⅝	..
Pennsylvania	106⅝	..
Reading	142⅛	*¼
Southern Railway	16	*⅛
Union Pacific	123½	*⅝
Southern Pacific	87	⅛
United States Steel	52½	..

*Decline.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—The tone in the local naval stores market was again slightly easier yesterday when the spirits were offered at a further concession of ½c per gallon making the revised quotations 42½c per gallon dock, and 43c per gallon ex-yard. A slight improvement was noted in demand in some quarters, though business in the aggregate was light. The paint trades are still buying from hand to mouth, says the New York Commercial.

Rosins—The market for rosins held comparatively steady yesterday. The lowering of values has stimulated demand to an extent. Some dealers expect an improvement in prices before any further declines set in.

These quotations are for graded rosins per barrel ex-yard New York: Graded B $3.40, D $3.50, E $3.60, F $3.65, G $3.75, H $3.85, I $3.90, K $3.95, M $4.40, N $5.40, WG $6, WW $6.10.

Tar and Pitch—The demand for these products is light, as consumers are only buying for immediate wants. Kilnburned and retort grades are being held on the basis of $5.50@6 per barrel and finest grades of pine pitch at $3.25@3.50 per barrel. North Carolina grades of pine pitch are offering at $3.50@3.75 per barrel.

SAVANNAH—Wednesday's market: Spirits firm, 3939¼c; sales, 694; receipts, 739 ;shipments, 1154; stock, 22,467. Rosins quiet: sales, 323; receipts, 1563; shipments, 1516; stok, 63,334. Prices: WW $5.50, WG $5.35, M $4, N $4.90, K $3.25, I $3.15, H $3.10, F $3, E $2.90, D $2.85, B $2.70.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

Thursday:	1915	1914
Exchanges	$23,842,427	$23,518,143
Balances	1,035,688	1,094,304

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of $104,194.

MAHONING COAL RAILROAD CO.

NEW YORK—The Mahoning Coal Railroad Company reports for year ended Dec. 31:

Total income	$1,033,392
Deductions	1,011,045
Surplus	$22,347
Profit and loss surplus	3,505,928

EXCHANGE IN PARIS

PARIS—Sterling and cable New York reached a new record Wednesday, soaring to 25.715 and 5.375, respectively. The rise was due to persistent demands to cover purchases of war material. The bourse was featureless.

UNITED STATES PAYS INDIANS

LAWTON, Okla.—The Caddo Indians recently received their annual payment at Anadarko. Each man, woman and child received $94.50. This ended a payment of $250,000 to the southwestern Oklahoma tribes, says the Dallas News.

ATLANTIC CITY BONDS

ATLANTIC CITY—No bids were received for the $663,000 Atlantic City 4½ per cent bonds, offered for sale Wednesday.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—Metal exchange quotations: Lead, 4.17½@4.22½; tin, five-ton lots, 37@38.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:00 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	2½	2½	2½	2½
Ahmeek	380	380	380	380
Alaska	33⅝	35⅛	33	34½
Algomah	3¼	3⅜	3	3
Allouez	52½	53	52½	53
Am Ag Ch pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
Amalgamated	66	66¼	65⅞	66¼
Amal rts	1	1 1-16	1	1
Amoskeag	65	65	65	65
Am Sugar	105½	106½	105½	106½
Am Sugar pf	115	115	115	115
Am Tel	118¾	119	118⅝	118⅝
Am Woolen pf	84½	84½	84½	84½
Am Zinc	46½	47⅜	45½	46⅝
Ariz Com	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Atl Gulf pf	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
Boston Elevated	77	77	77	77
Boston & Maine	34	34	34	34
Bos-Providence	235	235	235	235
Butte & Sup	69	70¼	68	68½
Calumet & Ariz	63	64	63	63⅛
Calu & Hecla	585	585	585	585
Chino	43	43¼	42¾	43¼
Copper Range	50	51½	50	51
East Butte	11½	11½	11½	11½
Edison Elec	232	233	232	233
Fitchburg pf	69	69	69	69
Franklin	10	10	9½	9½
General Elec	150	151¼	150	151¼
Granby	80	80¾	79¾	79¾
Greene-Cananea	28	28½	28	28½
Hancock	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
Isle Royale	26½	27	26½	26½
Lake Copper	11	12	11	12
La Salle	6½	6½	6½	6½
Mass	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
Mass Elec pf	38½	39	38½	39
Mass Gas	79½	79½	79½	79½
Michigan	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
Mohawk	68½	69½	68½	69
Nevada Cons	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
New Arcadian	9½	10	9⅜	9½
Nipissing	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
N Y N H & H	62½	62½	62	62
North Butte	30½	31¼	30½	30¾
North Lake	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Old Dominion	52	52	52	52
Pullman	154	154	152¾	152¾
Quincy	84	84	84	84
Ray Cons	23	23	23	23
Reece Button	16	16½	16	16½
Rutland pf	20	20	20	20
Santa Fe	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Shannon	8½	8½	8¼	8¼
Shattuck & Ariz	26	26½	26	26½
St Mary's	54	55	54	55
Superior	28½	29	28½	29
Sup & Boston	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3¾
Swift & Co	108	108	108	108
Tamarack	34¾	35¼	34½	34½
Trinity	5½	5½	5½	5½
United Fruit	133	133	132½	132½
Uni Shoe Mac	60½	60¾	60	60½
Uni Shoe M pf	28¼	28¼	28⅛	28⅛
U S Smelting	36½	37	36	36⅛
U S Smelting pf	45	45	45	45
U S Steel	53	53	52⅝	52¾
U S Steel pf	105¼	105¼	105	105
Utah-Apex	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Utah Cons	12	12	12	12
Utah Copper	64	64½	64	64½
Victoria	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
W H McElwain	103	103	103	103
Winona	4	4	4	4
Wolverine	56	56	56	56

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel cv 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾

BOSTON CURB

Quotations up to 1:50 p. m.

	High	Low	Last
Atlanta Goldfield	35c	35c	35c
Atlantic Talk Machine	70c	70c	70c
Bay State Gas	13c	12c	13c
Boston Corbin	40c	40c	40c
Boston Montana	2 3-16	2⅛	2 3-16
Butte London	22c	22c	22c
Calaveras	2	1½	1⅛
Champion	11c	11c	11c
Chief	75c	75c	75c
Davis Daly	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Fortuna	1½	1½	1½
Goldfield Merger	27c	27c	27c
Humboldt	15c	14c	14c
Hollinger	26c	26c	26c
Iron Cap pf	5¼	5¼	5¼
Jumbo	1¼	1¼	1¼
Mexican Metals	16c	16c	16c
Mother Lode	20c	20c	20c
McKintyre	45c	45c	45c
New Baltic	3¼	3¼	3¼
Ohio Copper	26c	26c	26c
Old Dom Tr Rcts	6¼	6¼	6¼
Oneco	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Porcupine	51c	51c	51c
South Lake	6½	6½	6½
United Verde Ex	4 3-16	4	4⅛
Utah Metals	2⅝	2½	2½

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE REORGANIZATION

NEW YORK—A tentative plan for reorganization of International Mercantile Marine Company provides for a 50 per cent reduction in the outstanding $52,744,000 of 4½ per cent collateral trust bonds and the $51,730,971 preferred stock and the elimination of the $49,931,735 common stock.

Under such a plan bondholders in new company would receive new collateral trust bonds, bearing the same interest rate, to the extent of 50 per cent of their present holdings. For the remaining 50 per cent they would receive new capital stock in proportion of five shares of stock for each old bond.

Preferred stockholders would receive one share of new stock for every two shares held, with practical assurance that new stock would pay dividends of at least 3 per cent right from the start.

There is $49,931,735 common stock currently outstanding and of this about 80 per cent is held by so-called "inside" interests. This leaves about 100,000 shares in hands of the public, and the complement to the elimination plan is purchase of this book. It is assumed that this stock could be purchased at around 1½ to 2, or, for between $150,000 and $200,000. It is likewise assumed that interests holding 80 per cent of the common issue would be willing to "throw overboard" their holdings as, in the first place, it was received practically as a bonus at the time of the consolidation in 1902, and, in the second place, it never acquired more than a nominal value.

Under this tentative plan, capitalization of the new company would consist of about $26,400,000 of 4½ per cent collateral trust bonds and $53,000,000 of capital stock. The interest charge on the bonds would amount to about $1,170,000 annually and a disbursement of 3 per cent on the capital stock would be about $1,590,000. On the basis of Mercantile Marine's last reported earnings, those for the calendar year 1913, when net amounted to $9,567,047, company would have had available a surplus after fixed charges of about $8,337,000, equivalent to nearly 16 per cent on the $53,000,000 of stock.

PROVISIONS

Arrivals

Str Vera, Port Antonio, 25,070 stems bananas.

Str Amelia, Puerto Plata, 18,453 stems bananas.

Str Howard, Norfolk, 84 bbls potatoes, 830 cts cabbage, 230 cts cauliflower, 188 bskts peas, 28 cts parsley, 23 cts strawberries, 103 cts beets.

Str Onondaga, Jacksonville, 37 bxs oranges, 50 bxs grapefruit, 183 bbls potatoes, 365 cts tomatoes, 214 cts vegetables.

Boston Receipts

Apples 193 bbls 700 bxs, strawberries 8230 crts, cranberries 7 bbls, Florida oranges 403 bxs, California oranges 4848 bxs, grapefruit 50 bxs, lemons 2110 bxs, bananas 43,523 stems, cocoanuts 50 bgs, pineapples 3341 crts, potatoes 22,546 bu, onions 1620 bu.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 1429 pkgs, last year 694 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—Spring patents, $7.70@8.25; spring clears, in sacks, $6.90@7.50; special short patents, $8.40@8.65; winter patents, $7.40@7.75; winter straights, $7@7.50; winter clears, $6.65@7.30; Kansas patents, in sacks, $7.20@7.65.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $24.50@25; winter bran, $25@25.50; middlings, $27@30; mixed feed, $27.50@30.50; red dog, $33.50; cottonseed meal, $31.50@32.50; linseed meal, $33.50; alfalfa meal, choice, $26.50; No. 1, $25.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white, 61½c; No. 2 clipped white, 61c; No. 3 clipped white, 60½c; for ship fancy. 40 lbs, 61@61½c; fancy, 38 lbs 60½@61c; regular, 38 lbs, 59½@60c; regular, 36 lbs, 59@59½c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $4 per bbl; bagmeal, $1.63 @1.65; cracked corn, $1.60@1.62 bolted $3.95; rolled oatmeal, $6.10; cut and ground, $6.70.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow, 84½c; No. 3 yellow, 84c; ship, No. 2 yellow, 84@84½c; No. 3 yellow, 83½@84c.

Hay—Choice, $24@24.50; No. 1 grade, $23.50@24; No. 2 grade, $21.50@22; No. 3 grade, $18@19; stock, $16.50@17.50.

Straw—Rye, $17; oat, $10@10.50.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $3.20@3.30; No. 2, $3@3.10; yellow eyes, $3.25 @3.35; red kidneys, old, $2.50@3; new, $3.75@3.85; California small white, $3.25 @3.35; Scotch green peas, $2.60@2.65; Canadian peas, $2.70@2.75; lima beans, 5¾c lb.

Butter—Northern creamery extra, 28½@29c; western creamery extra, 28@28½c; western first, 26½@27½c.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 25 @26c; eastern extra, 23@24c; western extra 22½@23½c; western prime firsts, 21@21½c; western firsts, 20@21c.

Apples—Baldwin, fancy, $3.50@4 bbl; fresh packed No. 1, $2.75@3.50; northern spies, $3.50@4.50; greenings, $2@2.50; Ben Davis, $2@2.50; russets, $2.50 @3.50; western box apples, $1.25@2.

Fruit—Oranges, Florida, $2@3.25 box; California navels, $2.50@4; grapefruit, $1.75@3.50; cranberries, 50c@$1 crt; strawberries, 3@10c.

Potatoes—Aroostook and Green mountain, 75@70c per 2-bushel big; new, $5 @5.50 bbl; sweet, Jerseys, $2@2.25 bskt; North Carolina white, $3.50@4 bbl.

Onions—Native, $1.25@1.75 per bag; Texas, $1.25@1.50 per crt.

Sugar—The American and Arbuckle refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 6 cents per pound in 100-barrel lots and at 6.05@6.15 cents in 20-barrel lots. Wholesale grocers quote granulated and fine at 6.30 cents per pound in 100-pound bags and barrels.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today—8651 tbs 4590 bxs 503,041 lbs butter, 615 bxs cheese, 14,472 cs eggs.

1914—4638 tbs 2610 bxs 268,687 lbs butter, 163 bxs cheese, 7590 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today—4455 pkgs butter, 6445 bxs cheese, 24,031 cs eggs.

1914—11,147 pkgs butter, 2766 bxs cheese, 44,396 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, May 19—Egg mkt easy at 16¼@16½c.

CHICAGO, May 19—Bttr mkt firm; ex 27c, ex firsts 26@26½c, firsts 24½ @25½c, pkg stk 19@19½c; rcpts 12,262 pkgs. Egg mkt steady; firsts 18@18½c, ord firsts 16½@17½c, stge firsts 19½@20c, stge ex 20@20¼c; recpts 28,325 cs.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the high, low and last sales to 2:15 p. m. today:

	High	Low	Last
Am T&T col 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾
Am T&T cv 4½s	100⅛	100	100
Armour 4½	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
Atch aj 4s	83	83	83
Atch cv 4s	99	99	99
Atch g 4s	93¼	93	93⅛
At C Line 4s	91¾	91⅝	91¾
B & O 4s	88½	88	88½
B & O cv 4½s	85¾	85¼	85¾
Beth Steel fd	91⅛	91	91⅛
Cent Leather 5s	98⅞	98½	98⅞
Cent Pac 1st 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼
C & O cv	73⅝	73⅜	73⅜
C & O 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾
C B & Q Ill 3½s	83	83	83
C B & Q 4s	96	95¾	95¾
Col So 4½s	84	84	84
D & H fd	93¾	93¾	93¾
Erie cv A	63	63	63
Erie cv B	66⅝	65¾	66⅝
Hud & Man 5s	26	26	26
I R T fd 5s	98	97⅞	97⅞
Insp Cop cv	122⅝	122	122
Int M Marine 4½s	42	42	42
Inter-Met 4½s	76½	75¾	76½
L S & M S d 4s '28	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
L & N 4s	93½	93½	93½
Mo Pac 4s	43	43	43
N Y Cen deb 6s f pd	101⅝	101½	101½
N Y C 4s 1959	96½	96½	96½
N Y C 4½s 1960	100	100	100
N Y C 4½s 1964	99⅛	99¾	99⅞
N Y Tel 4½s	96½	96½	96½
N Y Ry 5s	50	50	50
No Pac 4s	91½	91⅜	91½
No Pac 3s	64	64	64
Ore Ry & Nav 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼
Pa ctf 4½s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
Pac T & T 5s	96½	96½	96½
P S of N J 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼
Reading 4s	94	94	94
Rock Island fd 4s	64¼	64	64
Rock Island 5s	49	48⅝	48⅝
So Bell Tel 5s	97½	97½	97½
So Pac cv 4s	81¼	81¼	81¼
So Pac rf 4s	87⅛	86⅝	86⅝
So Pac cv 5s	99⅛	99	99⅛
So Ry 5s	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛
St Paul cv 4½s	96¾	96¾	96¾
St P cv 5s rcts f pd	103	103	103
Texas Pac 1st 5s	94	94	94
Third Av aj 5s	75¾	75½	75½
Third Av r4 4s	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
U P rf 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼
U P 1st 4s	96½	96½	96½
U S Rubber 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾
U S Steel 5s	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
Wabash 4s	23	23	23
Wabash 4s eq ct sta	21	20¼	20½
Wabash 1st 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
West Shore 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼
West Maryland 4s	66	66	66
Westinghouse cv	101½	100¾	100⅞
West'se 5 p c notes	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked
Registered 2s	97	98
Coupon	97	....
Registered 3s	100¼	....
Coupon	100¼	....
Registered 4s	109	110
Coupon	110	....
Panama Canal 2s 1936	97	....
Panama Canal 2s 1938	97	....
Panama Canal 3s 1961	100½	....
Coupon	100½	....

RAILROAD POINTS

The Boston & Albany railway furnished a special parlor car and three 60-foot baggage cars attached to the 9:05 a. m. express from South station today for the Granville Barker Company en route to New York city via Springfield.

The Boston & Maine railway will provide special accommodations from North station at 5:09 o'clock this afternoon for 100 students en route to Groton.

On account of state Congregational delegates returning from Pittsfield convention tonight the Boston & Albany railway will furnish special service on trains arriving at South station at 8:45 and 10:30 p. m.

George H. Foote, passenger train master terminal division Boston & Maine railroad, is working on a new track schedule for North station which takes care of summer time card trains.

The Boston & Maine railroad handled a large shipment of Tennessee berries for the American Express Company today which was jointly consigned to Boston, Portland and Bangor, Maine.

General Freight Agent George H. Eaton of the Boston & Maine railroad arrived at North station headquarters today from a business trip over the Fitchburg division.

The operating department of the New Haven railroad is distributing New York division time cards to employees concerned at South station.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

		Increase
Second week May	$922,106	*$22,976
From July 1	43,053,240	*4,400,390

*Decrease.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 49⅜c., unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver 23 9-16d., up 1-16d.

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—The market for 96-degree test centrifugal raw sugar opened 6 points lower at 4.83c. Refined sugar market unchanged at 6 cents.

DIVIDENDS

The National Lead Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of ¾ of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable June 30.

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ and an extra dividend of 1 per cent, payable July 12.

New York Air Brake Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable June 25 to stock of record June 3.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company declared a cash dividend of 2½ per cent on the common stock, payable July 10 to stock of record June 21.

A San Francisco despatch says: A meeting of Pacific Gas & Electric Company directors has been called for May 28, to act on dividends on the common stock. The board will declare two dividends of 3 per cent each in common stock on the common stock, the first payable June 15, and the second Sept. 15. The dividends in stock will be paid from the $1,926,600 common stock which the commission has authorized the company to issue in this manner. There will be no cash dividend on the common stock this year.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, May 19)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Chicago—Phil Karl of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.
Chicago—H. Maselter of Montgomery Ward & Co.; 77 Summer st.
Chicago—S. Soloman of Siegel Cooper & Co.; U. S.
New Orleans—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Son; Lenox.
New York—B. L. Epstein of Greenhut, Siegel Cooper Co.; Essex.
Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex.
Pittsburgh—Edward Tobey of Kauffman & Baar; U. S.
San Francisco—Wm. Kaufman of Sommer & Kaufman; Tour.
San Juan, P. R.—D. Rodriguez; U. S.
San Juan, P. R.—E. Gonzales of Gonzales, Martinez & Co.; U. S.
Santiago—Jose Escapa of Montane & Co.; friends.

LEATHER BUYERS

Brooklyn, N. Y.—H. W. Hanan of Hanan & Son.
Moscow, Russia—Jacques D. Sarlakoff; Parker.
Petrograd, Russia—A. Sarhnovsky and Mr. Avinoff; Parker.
Sao Paulo, Brazil—Mr. Wright of Clark Shoe Co.
Switzerland—Paul Picard; Essex.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, $9.50@9.75 bbl, $1.20@1.30 bag; pastry, $8.25 bbl, $1.05 bag.

Butter—Print, 38@42c lb; tub, 35@40c lb.

Eggs—Fancy brown, 34@36c doz, fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire, 29@31c doz, fresh western firsts 23@25c doz.

Sugar—Granulated, 6½c per single lb, 6.30c per lb in 100-lb bags.

Beans—York state pea, 12c qut, $1.10 pk; medium pea, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; California, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; yellow eyes, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; red kidney, 15c qt, $1.25 pk.

Potatoes—New, 12½c qt, $1 pk; Maine 20c pk, 75c bu, $1.40 per 2-bu bag; selected, 30c pk, $1.10 bu.

Asparagus—Native, 10@12½c bunch.

Oranges—California navels, 30@50c doz; Florida, 30@50c.

Strawberries—Southern, 20@25c box.

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—The advances today were very moderate, but the fact that the outturn was unexpected, added to the interest of the session. It was apparent that short interest had been enlarged on materially the past several days. Considerable buying for bear interests was observed during the forenoon, and there was also a better volume of support from outsiders. Crop experts reported serious damage in parts of Indiana and possibility of black rust in Kansas. There also is apprehension of excessive rains in Minnesota. Beneficial rains in the eastern belt were hardly commented upon nor was there much said of the increased area in many states offsetting much of the damage.

There was a private estimate for the Kansas yield of 140,000,000 bushels compared with 176,000,000 a year ago, and it was reiterated by other authorities that the aggregate damage since May 1 does not exceed 30,000 bushels. The Northwestern Miller commented on the 10 per cent area increase in the spring wheat belt and the promise of a record crop. The cables were quite steady, but export demand here was quiet. Political developments involving the United States and Germany and also Italy and Austria are being awaited.

Corn—Was fractionally higher during the early trade. Reports of excessive rains in Kansas and Missouri washing out corn, induced short covering. The bulge in wheat and steady cables were other influences. There was profit-taking on the advance and scattered country selling. No export demand was claimed early.

Oats—Slightly higher at the outset with other grains. The sentiment was rather bearish, however, on account of good rains and favorable crop reports. Cash inquiry was less in evidence. Shipments of oats from Chicago have been more than 1,000,000 bushels since Monday.

NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED

CHICAGO—For the first four months of 1915 the Northwestern Elevated Company carried 15,826,475 passengers, an increase of 622,365 over same period a year ago.

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

RUBBER MANUFACTURERS TOLD HOW EMBARGO MAY BE AVOIDED

Conditions Under Which British Government Raised Ban on Exports from Her Possessions Reiterated in Order That Conditions May Be Complied With

NEW YORK—The Rubber Club of America is sending a letter to automobile manufacturers and dealers in rubber goods saying in part: "That the situation in which American tire and rubber goods manufacturers find themselves on account of Great Britain's embargo on crude rubber may be as widely known as possible, it has been thought best that full details should be given to all handlers of tires and rubber goods, in hope that they would extend the fullest cooperation to rubber manufacturers in carrying out both the letter and the spirit of the guarantees the latter have given to the British government.

"During the past few years, American rubber manufacturers have been obtaining crude rubber in increasing measures from federated Malay states and Ceylon, both British possessions, until over 50 per cent of the raw material comes from these colonies.

"On Nov. 12, 1914, the British government placed an absolute embargo in crude rubber from the British empire, and this source was shut off until the following January, when the British government decided to allow rubber to come forward under certain conditions. The modifications were brought about through united effort of Rubber Club of America, Inc., and Rubber Trade Association of London.

"'After two months' negotiations the British government formulated the following guarantee which has been signed by all leading rubber manufacturers in the United States:

"'1. We will not export from the United States any raw rubber, reclaimed rubber or waste rubber, whether imported from British dominions or not, otherwise than to the United Kingdom or to a British possession.

"'2. We will not sell rubber now delivered by you to any dealer or other person or persons in the United States but will use it for our own manufacturing purposes.

"'3. All orders received by us for manufactured or partly manufactured rubber goods to be sent to neutral European countries shall be executed from stocks maintained by us in the United Kingdom, or be executed by shipments to the United Kingdom and reshipment from there under license to be obtained for export therefrom.

"'4. We will not execute any orders for manufactured or partly manufactured goods to be sent either directly or indirectly to any country or state at war with Great Britain.

"'5. We will not sell any manufactured or partly manufactured rubber goods to any person in the United States without satisfying ourselves there is no intention on his part to export or resell for exportation to any countries in Europe, other than Great Britain, France or Russia, otherwise than by shipping to the United Kingdom and reshipping from there under license to be obtained for export therefrom.

"'6. If we export any manufactured or partly manufactured rubber goods to a destination outside of Europe, not being in a British possession, we will prior to or simultaneously with the shipment, give you particulars of the goods so shipped and their destination.

"'7. All rubber tires exported by us or sold by us for export shall bear a distinctive mark or name, which we will communicate to you so as to identify them as being our manufacture.'

"Any serious deviation from these terms of sale must possibly mean that the absolute embargo on rubber might again be placed in force, in which case, it would doubtless be much more difficult to persuade Great Britain to accept guarantees of American manufacturers."

CITIES SERVICE CO. EARNS GOOD COMMON STOCK SURPLUS

During the year ended March 31 last, the Cities Service Company earned a surplus available for its common stock equal to 11.34 per cent on the $14,718,380 outstanding, as compared with 11.22 per cent in the previous year, 10.01 per cent in 1913, and 8.61 per cent for the corresponding 12 months ended March 31, 1912. Earnings of this company have shown a liberal annual increase since it was organized, and the outlook for the future is considered satisfactory. In March, increases in gross, net and surplus were recorded, the same being true with respect to the 12 months ended March 31.

On March 31 last, the company reported a surplus and reserve in excess of $4,000,000. Therefore, when financial conditions become such as to permit a resumption of dividends on the outstanding stocks, there will be a liberal surplus to back up current earnings. The recent resumption of dividends by the Electric Bond Deposit Company, which is controlled by the same interests as the Cities Service Company, has given rise to the belief that the Cities company also will resume dividends within a comparatively short time. It is impossible to learn, however, just when such a departure will be considered expedient by the managment of the organization.

The company is now financing its current needs from earnings, and will doubtless continue to do so until the situation abroad takes a turn for the better. A large amount of the stocks of the Cities Service Company is held in Europe, and it is considered advisable not to undertake any financial plan, such as the possible offering of new stock, etc., until after the way has been paved for giving an opportunity to the foreign holders to participate. It is stated that since the war began only a comparatively small amount of either preferred or common stocks held by Europeans has been returned to America.

Practically all of the subsidiary companies are said to be showing monthly increases in gross and net revenues and a high state of operating efficiency is maintained by each. Large amounts of money have been expended for improvements and betterments to the properties, and with the return to normal conditions in this country and abroad, the outlook for their future is considered exceptionally favorable. Noteworthy improvement already has been shown by the companies operating in the Joplin district, while betterment is being recorded in earnings of the oil-producing companies of Oklahoma.

ANIMAL EXPORTS FOR NINE MONTHS REACH BIG VALUE

NEW YORK—Exports of animals in nine months including March carried a value of approximately $46,500,000, of which horses constituted $40,695,000 and numbered 185,000, an average of $725 for each horse. In the corresponding nine months of previous year the value of American horses exported was $2,243,000 and the number 15,000, an average of $150. In the similar nine months of 1913 the value was $1,950,000, and the number 14,274, or an average of about $140 per horse.

Apparently the big movement has just begun, because in March the value of exports of horses was $8,000,000 and the number 33,894, an average price of about $236. In March, 1914, value of horses exported was $426,700 and the number 3000. In February this year, although a shorter month, exports of horses were valued at $9,253,000 and the number was 369,000.

The specifications which Europe is making for horses are rather exacting, but it has not been many years since in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky a good horse could be bought for $150 and the very best horse for $200 to $250.

The details of our exports of animals for nine months ended March 31, 1915, and 1914, follow:

	1915		1914	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
Horses	185,023	$40,695,037	15,078	$2,243,168
Mules	20,976	5,143,270	3,736	527,515
Sheep	41,548	158,539	129,466	434,492
Hogs	3,922	47,679	5,248	66,817
Cattle	2,953	238,013	14,023	440,222
Others	....	161,838	....	330,204
Total		$46,444,376		4,042,418

SPELTER ADVANCES IN LONDON

LONDON—Spelter for May delivery has sold at £72, an advance of £1 over Wednesday's price.

ART IMPORTATION FIGURES SHOW A MARKED DECREASE

NEW YORK—It is figured that Americans will save from $125,000,000 to $250,000,000 usually spent abroad. This is for passage money, hotel bills and railroad fares, and does not include enormous sums Americans spend in the fashion centers and large cities of Europe. On the question of extras no one has yet been able to make a very careful estimate. For art objects imported from Europe Americans spend in normal years approximately $30,000,000 to $40,000,000. In nine months ending March 31, war has cut this down to $16,000,000, compared with $32,000,000 for same period of 1914 and $35,000,000 for full 12 months of the year ended June 30, 1914.

Imports of art works in the nine months ending March 31 were:

	1915	1914
American free	$183,599	$644,973
All others free	15,841,000	31,078,000
All others duty	270,000	760,000
Total	$16,296,000	$32,483,000

Imports of art works in the 12 months ended June 30 were:

	1914	1913
American free	$761,135	$639,823
Over 20 years	33,384,073	50,749,108
All other duty	885,241	1,486,706
Total	$25,010,449	$52,875,637

Yearly average of the four fiscal years ending June 30, 1914, is approximately $38,000,000. For nine months of the current fiscal year monthly average has been $1,810,000, or at the rate of about $28,700,000 for the 12 months. However, the first nine months are usually the heaviest. In fact, in the last three months of the fiscal year of 1914 the average was less than $1,000,000 per month, as was also the average in the last three months of the fiscal year 1913.

COTTON CLOTH MANUFACTURING IS UNSETTLED

Uncertainties of International Situation a Disturbing Factor with New Bedford and Fall River Mills — Staple Lines Quiet

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Manufacturers of cotton cloth in New Bedford and Fall River still find the demand for their product retarded and unsettled by the uncertainties of the international situation. A fair amount of new business is coming forward on fine and fancy goods, but on the staple lines of print cloth yarn construction orders are few and light. The mill men are generally holding very firm on prices, but buyers are operating with a caution and conservatism which contrasts sharply with the confidence they displayed up to the last fortnight.

New Bedford manufacturers have taken a new interest in export trade due to the fact that in the last few months they have found exports of fine and fancy goods expanding in a gratifying way. In the past they have not been much interested in foreign markets, believing that they needed liberal tariff protection in order to allow them to sell profitably in this country and seeing little prospect of selling at a profit in open competition with foreign mills in a common foreign market. But lately, South American cotton goods merchants, finding their European sources of supply partially or entirely cut off, have been turning to the United States, with the result that commission houses in New York have been doing a growing foreign business in fine yarn goods.

Though the bulk of cotton goods exports is of a different class of fabrics than those made in either New Bedford or Fall River, the mill men of these two cities have found further support for their optimisms by the export figures for last March, which have just come to hand. These figures show that, notwithstanding the heavy loss in shipments to China, the total exports of cotton goods aggregated 38,466,653 yards last March compared with 31,770,007 in March last year. The effect of this expansion is far-reaching. For example, the big jump in exports of cotton knit goods means much to the yarn spinners of New Bedford who sell large quantities of yarn to the hosiery and underwear trade.

Reports are heard from day to day of the increasing scarcity of dyestuffs, and they are substantiated, in part at least, by the quiet withdrawal of various lines of colored goods. Predictions as to when the real crisis will be reached vary from midsummer to late next fall. Southern mills are feeling the color shortages more keenly than the mills of New England, as they are operated more largely on the coarse heavy lines of goods which require large quantities of color.

It is noted, however, that imports of fine fast colored fabrics have fallen off sharply, and it is said in well-informed circles that present stocks in this country cannot be easily replaced within several months. However, the mills of New Bedford and Fall River have not yet been forced to stop any machinery because of the color situation, and, so far as is known, there is no early prospect of any such development.

The cloth manufacturers are comparatively well supplied with forward business, and are not pressing for further contracts at this time. They are willing to wait for something in the way of a settlement of the differences between the United States and Germany, expecting that the markets will recover their activity if a peaceful adjustment is reached.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Southwestern Millers League, which 70 days ago estimated Kansas wheat crop at 170,000,000 bushels, now estimates 100,000,000 bushels as the maximum crop.

The American Steel & Wire Company, it is reported, has received an order from British army representatives for 1000 tons of horseshoes for delivery to the British army in France. Order calls for 800,000 to 1,000,000 shoes.

Trustees of the Gould estate plan to hold a meeting this week to decide whether their combined holdings of Missouri Pacific notes, totaling $6,000,000, will be extended. Only about $4,000,000 of the $25,000,000 issue have been deposited to date.

Official budget figures show France expended $126,000,000 on artillery alone in the first five months of war. In the same period $30,000,000 was spent abroad for explosives, ammunition, harness, motors, steel, etc. Uniforms and camp equipment cost $180,000,000.

Machine tool makers, now in New York for their annual convention, say that machine tool factories of United States are almost swamped by "war orders." Milling machine builders and lathe makers especially have on hand orders which will keep the majority running to capacity for the next six months.

INCREASE IN CANADIAN TRADE

OTTAWA—An increase of $10,000,000 in Canadian trade during April over April, 1914, is shown by figures just issued. The total trade last month was valued at $13,000,000 compared with $4,000,000 last year.

LEAD EXPORTS BREAK RECORDS

In the nine months ended March 31 exports of lead exceeded 111,000,000 pounds, the heaviest tonnage ever sent abroad in a corresponding period. In the calendar year 1914 exports of lead from the United States amounted to 117,443,900 pounds, having a value of more than $5,000,000.

Production in this country is now of record proportions but prices remain firm under the buying pressure. American Smelting & Refining Company continues to quote 4.20 cents, New York, but independents have sold at 4.30 and better, it is said.

RECORDS MADE IN FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE

United States Has Had Uninterrupted Period of 21 Years of Credit Funds From Commerce —Unusual Present Situation

The government records show that the United States, including the year ending with June, 1914, had been in receipt of a favorable trade balance for an unbroken period of 21 years. The largest balance during that period was in 1908 when it reached $666,431,554 and the smallest was in 1895 when it was only $75,568,200. The average was about $436,000,000. The total for the 21 years was $9,165,000,000. It seems remarkable that, with such a huge excess of sales over purchases, United States should have received net during that period only $140,000,000 gold. In other words, Americans have spent for traveling expenses, freights in foreign bottoms, insurance to foreign countries, paid in interest and dividends or remittances by foreign born citizens living here, all except $140,000,000 of a trade balance reaching the stupendous figures given.

There has undoubtedly been a large return of foreign capital formerly employed here in recent years and some return of securities, but for the period noted the balance was probably in United States' favor and unquestionably the bulk of the amount has been spent by travelers or paid for interest on foreign investments and services rendered by foreign companies. It is safe to say that the developments last summer opened the eyes of many to the real position of this country in its relations with European finance and that, previous to the proof that United States was so heavily in debt to Europe and paid such large sums yearly for the purposes noted, the average man thought that this country's heavy trade balances meant a correspondingly large addition to stock of gold.

The year which will end with next June will make many new records in foreign trade and conditions have been materially changed as regards the country's position in the world's financial affairs. The trade balance, to begin with, will undoubtedly be a record-breaker and may reach a billion dollars for the first time. It is true also, that very little of the amount will be spent abroad by travelers, while remittances by aliens will also be limited. The trade balance for the current year will, therefore, represent more in dollars than the increase in value over previous years would indicate and represent a very substantial reduction in the amount owed abroad.

It is known that all the short-term notes of United States cities and corporations held in Europe have been paid with possibly some unimportant exceptions, but just how large have been purchases of securities cannot be told. It is taken for granted that the amount will be upward of $300,000,000 and, although this will not make a big hole in the total, it represents a substantial reduction and it should be remembered that as securities are bought back the yearly requirements for interest and dividends are reduced.

It is true that against the holdings of securities in Europe there is an offset in the form of foreign securities held here but the amount is not large enough to count for a great deal. It is likely, however, that, if the war continues to build up such huge credits in Europe, the amount of short term notes and credits of European governments held here will reach large figures and become a factor in the international financial position of the United States. It has been estimated that Europe held anywhere from three to six billions of securities and it will take a long time to offset or buy back a considerable proportion of even the smaller amount, but the possibilities in the immediate future are great and may surpass all predictions just as did the recovery from the confusion of last summer.

METAL PRICES IN LONDON

LONDON—Copper spot £75 17s. 6d., up 12s. 6d.; Electro £87 unchanged. Tin spot £160 15s., up 5s.; futures £160 15s., up 5s.; straits £165 10s., up £1 10s. Sales spot 50 tons, futs 150 tons. Lead £20 1s. 3d., off 1s. 3d. Spelter £70, up £2 10s.

NO FUNDS FOR INTEREST

CHICAGO—Secretary Peyton of Chicago Utilities Company announced that there will be no funds available June 1 to meet semi-annual interest on the $5,999,000 first mortgage 5 per cent, series A, bonds.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CO. ANNUAL REPORT

Statement Just Issued Indicates Falling Off in Gross Business of $10,000,000 Compared With Previous Year

The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company has issued its pamphlet report for the year ended March 31 last. The income account compares with the previous year as follows:

	1915	1914
Gross earnings—sales billed	$33,671,485	$43,733,646
Cost of sales, including mfg, deprec, administration, etc.	31,109,073	39,016,424
Net mfg profits	2,562,412	4,717,222
Other income	1,158,527	1,280,856
Total income	3,720,939	5,998,078
Inventory adjustments, etc	442,277	233,264
Balance	3,278,662	5,764,814
Interest charges	1,268,918	1,706,005
Balance for dividends	2,009,744	4,058,809
Pfd dividends	279,909	279,909
Balance for common	1,729,835	3,778,900
Common dividend	1,427,350	1,405,989
Surplus	302,485	2,372,911
Previous surplus	7,741,683	7,348,522
Total surplus	8,044,168	9,721,433
Miscel deductions	570,757	2,062,303
Final surplus	7,473,411	7,659,130

Chairman Guy E. Tripp in his remarks to the stockholders, says in part:

Sales billed for the year show a large reduction, as compared with the previous year, due chiefly to unfavorable business conditions, but partly to the fact that from June 5 to July 13, 1914, the main works at East Pittsburgh, Pa., were practically closed by a strike of the operatives. The reduction in sales billed largely accounts for the reduction in the net income, but it was also affected by the conditions due to the strike. All of the extraordinary expenses caused by the strike, as well as the factory and general expenses during the strike were charged against the income for the year.

Average number of employees during the year was 15,145, compared with an average of 18,635 during the previous year.

During the current year the expenditures for new equipment and for extensions to buildings, resulting in an increase of 65,500 square feet in manufacturing floor space, were exceeded by the depreciation charges, so that the property and plant account again shows a decrease from the figures of the preceding year.

After a careful examination and appraisal of the assets of the Westinghouse Machine Company your directors authorized an offer to the stockholders of that company to exchange their holdings for common stock of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, on the basis of one share of the latter for three shares of the machine company. More than 85 per cent of the issued capital stock of the Westinghouse Machine Company was so exchanged.

The main plant of the machine company adjoins the main plants of your company at East Pittsburgh, Pa., and it also owns a large foundry at Trafford City near East Pittsburgh and a plant at Attica, New York. The main products of the machine company are sold chiefly in conjunction with the products of your company. Your directors believe that the ownership of this large controlling interest in the capital stock of the Westinghouse Machine Company will prove of advantage to your company.

Your investments in capital stocks of the Societe Anonyme Westinghouse (French company) were sold during the year to the British Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Limited. Payment was received in the form of other securities. The British company now owns the controlling interest in the French company and through the latter the controlling interest in the Italian company.

The war has delayed the completion of the liquidation of the Russian company, but much the larger proportion of the amount estimated to be received from the liquidation has already been remitted to your company.

A further large reduction in indebtedness has been effected during the year. Two issues of collateral notes aggregating $4,500,000 were paid off from the proceeds of the sale of securities, chiefly of the Scranton & Wilkes-Barre Traction Corporation.

The six-year 5 per cent notes, $425,500, issued in 1908, matured and were paid on Jan. 1, 1915. There is no provision by which the payment of the 15-year 5 per cent notes, $98,750, due Jan. 1, 1924, may be anticipated.

The company has this year inaugurated a service pension system which is designed to provide a permanent income for eligible employees upon their retirement.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON — Following changes are shown in the Bank of England weekly report:

		Decrease
Total reserve	£46,154,000	£921,000
Circulation	34,002,000	1,090,000
Bullion	61,706,000	1,922,000
Other secs	145,333,000	*2,367,000
Other deps	94,924,000	990,000
Public deps	130,382,000	*2,518,000
Government secs	51,043,000	....

*Increase.

Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities 20.50 per cent, compared with 21.10 per cent last week and compared with a decline from 44½@43⅝ per cent in the corresponding week last year.

Clearings through London banks for week £238,610,000 compared with £236,530 last week and £360,045,000 last year.

STEEL TRADE LITTLE AFFECTED BY INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Some Large Negotiations Said to Have Been Halted for Present, But on Other Hand Mill Operations of Several Companies Have Been Increased

It is still true that war possibilities figure only little in the steel trade. Some large negotiations have been halted for the time being and some structural contracts may be held up; but the mill operations of several companies have even been increased in the past week, says the Iron Age.

Without going into the eventual costs of a severance with Germany, the steel trade sees large immediate demands upon it in such an event, also what would come to it from the extension of large credits by this country to the Allies.

The Pennsylvania railroad's orders for 14,043 cars and the indications that the distribution of 138,000 tons of rails would be made this week have had a good effect, disposing of the apprehension that these awards might be postponed and thus affect other railroad business. An interesting feature is the number of steel box cars included in these orders. For one lot 2500 tons of sheets has been bought by a car company and an equal amount will go into box cars to be built in Altoona, Pa. All told, the Pennsylvania car orders will give the mills 175,000 tons of finished steel.

Nearly half the 100,000 tons of rails Russia is to buy here has been covered by contracts. Of the Russian cars less than 8000 have been definitely placed. At the present rate of exports more more than 200,000 tons of such iron and steel products as are reported by weight might easily be shipped in May, compared with 175,000 tons in March.

An advance in galvanized sheets to 3.60c. for No. 28 has resulted from the soaring market for spelter. Singularly, black sheets have weakened and from the same cause. Certain Ohio mills, having used up their stocks of spelter and being temporarily out of the galvanized sheet market, have more black sheets to offer.

As compared with 1.80c., which has been considered the market, such mills have gone to 1.70c. and slightly less.

The structural outlook is not brilliant and the situation has been saved by public work which is going at remarkably low prices, much of it below 2c. The fabricating contracts of April represented 62.5 per cent of capacity against 64 per cent in March. Bids were taken this week on 14,500 tons of elevated work in Brooklyn. At Pittsburgh bids have been asked on 11,000 tons for a county bridge across the Ohio at McKees Rocks. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas has placed 2500 tons for bridges and the Louisville & Nashville requirements are put at 10,000 tons.

The situation in steel bars is probably stronger than in other leading products. With agriculturel contracts still delayed, orders are coming in from a variety of sources, including round lots for jobbers, and there is the continued pressure for shrapnel bars. On large rounds deliveries are now three or four weeks off.

The recent line pipe orders taken by the National Tube Company amounted to 40,000 tons. Prices on this business were very low. One new contract calls for 27 miles of 16-inch line pipe for Texas. In the cast-iron pipe trade the leading interest has just booked 10,000 tons for Sacramento.

In the Pittsburgh district two barb wire makers are shipping about one third of their product abroad. The spring lull in the domestic wire trade continues, but in view of light stocks it may not be so long drawn out as in other like periods.

The Canadian government is in the market for 6000 tons of cold-rolled strip steel for export.

The tin-plate mills of large interests have been running well up to capacity, but new business is light and unless improvement comes soon some curtailment is inevitable. A Standard Oil inquiry for 300,000 boxes is looked for.

UNITED STATES ADVANCE AS A CENTER FOR FINANCING

"Indicating this country's wonderful advance as a center of finance, leading New York bankers figure that more than $247,990,000 in foreign loans has been placed here since start of the war, says the New York Journal of Commerce. This does not take into account the amount of subscriptions from the United States for the second German war loan, as anything like accurate details on this point were difficult to obtain; neither does the compilation cover British credits which have been established here in a private way awaiting the conclusion with American bankers of the much-talked-of $150,000,000 loan or credits. It is natural to assume, therefore, that the advances already made to European countries are much larger than the total indicated. Some authorities estimate that financing on this score not accounted for would probably reach $50,000,000. So this would make a grand total of more than $300,000,000 loaned by the United States to foreign countries since the outbreak of the European conflict. But the great bulk of these loans has been placed since the first of the year.

Prominently represented in the total were Canadian securities amounting to $85,500,000 made up of provincial, municipal and corporation issues. France has been the next largest borrower, followed by Argentina and Russia.

Bankers who played the most important part in these financial operations are authority for the statement that a very large part of the proceeds obtained by foreign countries has been disbursed here by the borrowers, the loans or credits having been negotiated to make payment for supplies of various kinds. It would have been almost impossible to finance these operations except through shipments of gold in much larger amounts than have already taken place from France and Ottawa to New York.

The following table shows the foreign borowings in detail:

Russian government acceptances	$25,000,000
French govt one-year notes	10,000,000
French one-year 5% loan	50,000,000
Swedish govt two-year notes	5,000,000
Argentine national 1-3 year loan	15,000,000
K'dom of Norway short-term ln	3,000,000
Swiss govt 1-5 year notes	15,000,000
Canadian prov and mun loans	85,500,000
Argentine 5-year 6% bonds	25,000,000
Bolivia loan	1,000,000
Republic of Panama 30-year 5s	3,000,000
German 9 months' 5% bonds	10,000,000
Total	$247,500,000

While the $25,000,000 Argentine bonds allotted to New York were successfully distributed, the corresponding amount offered in London received a poor welcome, most of it being left in the hands of the underwriters. No small part of the Argentine bonds was put out to meet obligations maturing in London.

DETROIT EDISON SPECIAL MEETING TO BE ON JUNE 8

NEW YORK—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit Edison Company has been called to be held at the company's office in this city on June 8 to approve a mortgage for an issue of $75,000,000 25-year bonds to be held from time to time in such amounts and on such terms and conditions as to interest, rate, price and otherwise as the directors may deem advisable.

In asking approval of the mortgage, it is indicated in a circular to stockholders that amount to be authorized will be sufficient to "cover all possible requirements of the company for many years." The circular says that it is felt that if the new issue be authorized the company will be able then to provide itself for its requirements from time to time either by the sale of bonds or by sale of stock, or both, as conditions may justify.

The mortgage will provide for the retirement at or before maturity of the $10,000,000 outstanding bonds of Detroit Edison Company and the $4,000,000 bonds of the Eastern Michigan Edison Co., and it will enable the company to meet the demands of its increasing business. An affirmative vote of two thirds of the outstanding stock is necessary to carry out the recommendations of the board. Books close May 28 and reopen June 9.

CHILE COPPER CO. BEGINS OPERATIONS

NEW YORK—The Chile Copper Company has received a cable from Pope Yeatman, at Antofogasta, to the effect that the plant of the Chile Copper Company began operations May 18.

The Chile Copper Company is claimed to have the largest deposits of copper in the world with the exception of the Utah Copper Company. It is expected that production will eventually be worked up to 200,000,000 pounds a year.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE SAME

LONDON—The Bank of England rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

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WILLIAMS WINS DOUBLES TITLE AT LAWN TENNIS

C. F. Cutler and R. S. Maynard Easily Defeat D. E. Woodbridge and H. R. Stewart of Technology for Championship

C. F. Cutler and R. S. Maynard won the doubles championship of the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association for Williams College this morning when they defeated D. E. Woodbridge and H. R. Stewart of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the final round on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club in straight sets: 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

From the very start it was evident that Williams would win. Stewart and Woodbridge won the first game of the first set as the Williams players did not exert themselves; but they got going in the second game and won easily.

Cutler was the chief winner of the match. He had his cut stroke working beautifully and his service was very good. He also played finely from the base line. Maynard did most of the killing and took care of the net shots. He was steady throughout.

Woodbridge did the best playing for Technology. His service was a little erratic at times. Stewart was steady but lacked speed. The game played by the Technology pair did not seem to be quite as strong as they showed in the semi-finals yesterday. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET

Williams ....4 4 4 4 4 2 4 4—30—6
Technology ....6 2 1 1 1 4 2 0—17—2

SECOND SET

Williams ....5 4 4 3 4 2 5 4—31—6
Technology ....3 2 2 5 1 4 3 0—20—2

THIRD SET

Williams ....6 4 1 0 4 4 4 4—27—6
Technology ....4 1 4 4 1 2 2 0—18—2

DOUBLES—FINAL ROUND

C. F. Cutler and R. S. Maynard, Williams, defeated D. E. Woodbridge and H. R. Stewart, Technology, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

Semi-final round matches in singles and doubles occupied the whole of Wednesday's play. In the singles section C. F. Cutler of Williams continued to show championship form and easily defeated H. R. Stewart of Technology in straight sets, 6—0, 6—2. Cutler now appears almost certain to win the singles. Through his work, Williams has already captured one point to add to its score for the possession of the present trophy, for he has made the final in both singles and doubles.

Cutler's victory over Stewart in the singles was more impressive as to score than any of his previous ones, but Stewart took on the match immediately after finishing a hard doubles match. Cutler's game was well rounded and strong. He placed so accurately in the opening set that his rival could not even come close to winning a game, getting but eight points in all. He managed to capture two games in the second set and forced a third to deuce eight times. The point score:

FIRST SET

Cutler ....4 4 4 4 4 4—24—6
Stewart ....0 2 1 1 2 2— 8 0

SECOND SET

Cutler ....4 4 4 2 4 4 4 12—38—6
Stewart ......2 6 2 4 2 2 1 10—29—2

The doubles match between Technology and Amherst was notable from the fact that the winners won the second set by a great uphill contest after their rivals had them 5 games to 3 and were within a point of winning time and again. The summary:

SINGLES—SEMI-FINAL ROUND

C. F. Cutler, Williams, defeated H. R. Stewart, Technology, 6—0, 6—2.

S. A. Edsall, Trinity, defeated J. A. Hoffman, Wesleyan, 6—3, 12—10.

DOUBLES—SEMI-FINAL ROUND

H. R. Stewart and D. E. Woodbridge, Technology, defeated Fenimore Cady and J. A. McCloy, Amherst, 6—3, 13—11.

C. F. Cutler and R. S. Maynard, Williams, defeated L. D. Flint and R. H. Larrabee, Bowdoin, 6—1, 6—0.

MISS ROTCH AND A. S. DABNEY WIN

Favorites were eliminated in the mixed doubles of the lawn tennis tournament at the Country Club, Brookline, Wednesday. Miss E. R. Sears and G. P. Gardner, Jr., were defeated by Miss Edith Rotch and A. S. Dabney in a three-set match. The winning pair subsequently played into the final by defeating Miss Lapham and Edward Fennessy in straight sets. Miss Marion Fenno and N. W. Niles are the other finalists, first winning from Miss Ann Sheafe and H. C. Johnson rather easily, after which they disposed of Mrs. T. H. Cabot and G. C. Caner, Jr.

FEDERAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P C
Pittsburgh	19	12	.613
Newark	18	12	.600
Chicago	17	13	.567
Kansas City	15	13	.536
Brooklyn	15	13	.536
St. Louis	12	14	.462
Baltimore	12	18	.400
Buffalo	8	21	.276

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Newark 7, Pittsburgh 3.
Other games postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at Chicago.
Buffalo at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Pittsburgh.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE

Worcester 4, Fitchburg 0.
Lynn 10, Lawrence 4.
Lewiston 2, Lowell 1.
Manchester 5, Portland 2.

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE

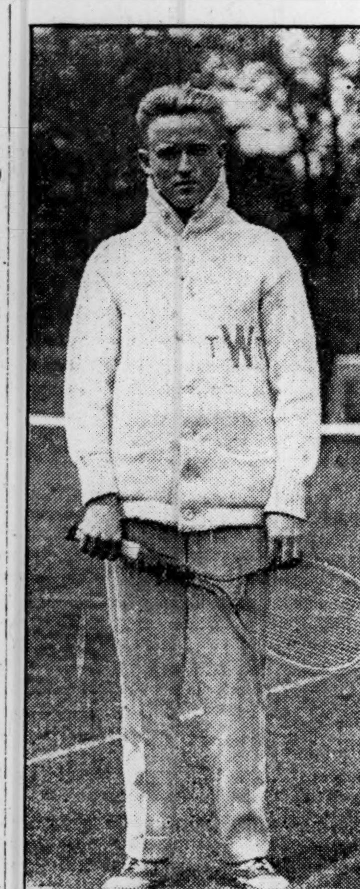
Raleigh 6, Asheville 0.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Minneapolis 4, St. Paul 0.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

New Orleans 7, Memphis 5.
Little Rock 2, Atlanta 1.
Birmingham 3, Nashville 2.
Chattanooga 2, Mobile 0.



CAPT. C. F. CUTLER
Williams varsity lawn tennis team

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1915	P. C. 1914
Philadelphia	17	10	.630	.500
Chicago	16	12	.571	.429
Boston	14	12	.538	.190
Brooklyn	14	14	.500	.500
Pittsburgh	14	15	.483	.667
St. Louis	14	17	.452	.500
New York	11	15	.423	.619
Cincinnati	11	16	.407	.571

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Pittsburgh 7, Boston 0.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 0.
New York 5, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 0.

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH SHUTS OUT BOSTON

The Pittsburgh Nationals easily shut out the Boston champions at Fenway park by a score of 7 to 0. Mamaux pitched for the winners, and held Boston to six scattered hits. Ragan started to pitch for Boston, and lasted five innings, during which time Pittsburgh made 10 hits and scored all her runs. Wagner of Pittsburgh and Magee and Schmidt of Boston furnished the fielding features.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	7	10	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2

Batteries, Mamaux and Gibson; Ragan, Crutcher and Gowdy and Whaling. Umpires, Rigler and Hart. Time, 1h. 35m.

ST. LOUIS 3, PHILADELPHIA 0

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	6	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5

Batteries, Griner and Snyder; Chalmers and Killifer. Umpires, Byron and Orth. Time, 1h. 42m.

NEW YORK 5, CHICAGO 1

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	.	5	6	1
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0

Batteries, Stroud, Marquard and Meyers; Vaughn, Adams and Archer. Umpires, Klem and Emslie. Time, 1h. 47m.

BROOKLYN 2, CINCINNATI 0

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	.	2	9	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1

Batteries, Coombs and Miller; Ames and Clark. Umpires, Quigley and Eason. Time, 1h. 45m.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1915	P. C. 1914
New York	16	9	.640	.458
Detroit	19	11	.633	.655
Chicago	19	12	.613	.400
Boston	13	10	.565	.500
Washington	12	14	.464	.577
Cleveland	12	16	.429	.296
St. Louis	10	19	.345	.519
Philadelphia	9	19	.321	.609

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Cleveland 5, Boston 2.
Detroit 3, New York 1.
Chicago 9, Philadelphia 7.
Washington-St. Louis, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago.
New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND BEATS RED SOX

CLEVELAND—With Hagerman pitching championship baseball, the Cleveland Americans defeated the Boston Red Sox here Wednesday by a score of 5 to 2. Boston made both its runs in the last inning and had all the bases occupied when Smith retired the last man. Foster started to pitch for Boston, but was ineffective, and was succeeded by Ruth. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	.	5	10	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	0

Batteries, Hagerman and O'Neill; Foster, Ruth and Thomas and Carrigan. Umpire, Evans. Time, 1h. 45m.

DETROIT 3, NEW YORK 1

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	.	3	6	2
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	2

Batteries, Coveleskie and Stanage; Keating, Caldwell and Nunamaker. Umpires, Nallin and Dinneen. Time, 1h. 58m.

CHICAGO 9, ATHLETICS 7

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	5	.	9	8	2
Philadelphia	0	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	7	10	2

Batteries, Cicotte, Scott and Schalk; Wyckoff, Pennock and Schang. Umpires, Chill and Connolly. Time, 2h. 20m.

GUILFORD BEATS OUIMET

Jesse Guilford, former New Hampshire state champion, scored again over Francis Ouimet, the national amateur champion, when, in the play-off of the triple tie in the qualification of the Country Club's open amateur tournament between the above named and W. C. Chick, Guilford was the winner with a card of 77, Ouimet 79 and Chick 80.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL SEASON COMES TO A LIVELY ENDING

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The 1914-15 football season came to a very lively end. Up to the very last match it was an open question whether Chelsea would or would not have to go down to the second division with Tottenham Hotspur, the other London first division club, to make way for Derby County and Preston North End. As things turned out Chelsea had to win only two points in their last three matches to insure their position in the first division for another 12 months and as they were finishing the season in their best form no one doubted that they would be successful. Yet the last match of the season found Chelsea's fate still undetermined.

Their opponents in this match were Notts County, also struggling to avoid relegation, and a draw was all that the London club required. On the other hand a win was essential to Notts County, as a draw would have brought them and their opponents level with Newcastle United, Bolton Wanderers and Manchester United, all with 30 points each. The question would then have had to be settled by goal average, and as Notts County had much the worst goal average of the five it would have fallen to them to accompany Tottenham Hotspur.

Chelsea had to take the field without four members of their cup team and they labored under the additional handicap of having had to play three big games in five days. The result was that they failed at the comparatively simple task set them, being beaten by Notts County by 2 goals to 0. Next season—when it comes—therefore, London will not be represented in the first division. Chelsea, it may be said, were the worst of two moderate teams, and Notts County deserved their win, but the failure of Chelsea to secure points in their last three engagements was certainly surprising play from a club which had deservedly won its way to the final of the English cup.

Chelsea, it is curious to note, are always either at the top of the second division or at the bottom of the first division, always either struggling for promotion or to avoid relegation. In their first season, some 10 years ago, they finished third in the second division and in the following season they were one of the first two teams and so secured promotion. For the next three seasons they remained in the first division; but they were always in the danger zone, twice finishing only three points ahead of the relegated clubs, and then going down in their third season. In 1910-11 the failed to qualify for promotion, but in 1911-12 succeeded in returning to the first division where they have spent the past two seasons. In 1910 Chelsea had to play Tottenham Hotspur in the last match of the season to decide which team should go down.

The position at the foot of the Southern League at the close of the season was also very interesting. Croydon Common had completed their list of fixtures and, up to almost the last Saturday of the season, regarded themselves as practically safe from relegation. On the other hand Southend were regarded as certain to go down with Gillingham to the second division of the Southern League. Southend had not won an away-from-home match until the end of March, but suddenly reviving in the most marked way they beat both Luton Town and Millwall, obtaining the greatest number of goals secured by any Southern League visiting team on the Millwall ground.

Their final match was with Plymouth Argyle on their own ground, and success for them meant that Croydon Common would have to go down, while failure for Southend meant that they themselves would have to go down. Plymouth were beaten by 3 goals to 1 and if the present rules are adhered to Croydon must spend the next season in the second division. The following tables show the position of the English League and Southern League first divisions at the close of the season:

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	P.
Everton	38	19	11	8	76	47	46
Oldham Ath	38	17	10	11	71	57	45
Blackburn R	38	18	13	7	83	61	43
Burnley	38	18	13	7	61	47	43
Sheffield Wed	38	15	10	13	61	54	43
Manchester C	38	15	10	13	49	39	43
Sheffield Utd	38	15	10	13	49	51	43
Sunderland	38	18	15	5	81	72	41
Bradford City	38	13	11	14	55	49	40
W. Bromwich A.	38	15	13	10	49	43	40
Bradford	38	17	14	7	69	67	41
Middlesbrough	38	13	13	12	62	74	38
Aston Villa	38	13	14	11	62	72	37
Liverpool	38	14	15	9	65	75	37
Newcastle Utd	38	11	17	10	46	48	32
Notts Co	38	9	16	13	41	57	31
Bolton Wand's	38	11	19	8	68	84	30
Manchester U	38	9	17	12	46	62	30
Chelsea	38	8	17	13	51	65	29
Tottenham H	38	8	18	12	57	90	28

SOUTHERN LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	P.
Watford	38	22	8	8	68	46	52
Reading	38	21	10	7	68	43	49
Cardiff City	38	22	12	4	72	38	48
West Ham	38	18	11	9	58	47	45
Northampton	38	16	11	11	56	51	43
Southampton	38	19	14	5	78	74	43
Portsmouth	38	16	12	10	54	42	42
Millwall Ath	38	16	12	10	50	51	42
Swindon Town	38	16	12	11	77	59	41
Brighton & H	38	16	15	7	46	47	39
Exeter City	38	15	15	8	50	41	38
Queen's Park R.	38	13	13	12	55	56	38
Norwich City	38	11	13	14	53	56	36
Luton Town	38	13	17	8	61	73	34
Crystal Palace	38	13	17	8	47	61	34
Bristol Rovers	38	14	21	3	53	75	31
Plymouth A	38	8	16	14	51	61	30
Southend Utd	38	10	20	8	44	64	28
Croydon Com	38	9	20	9	47	63	27
Gillingham	38	6	24	8	43	83	20

HARVARD TEAM SHOWS UP WELL

Harvard undergraduates are today much pleased over the showing of the Harvard varsity baseball team in its second contest with Holy Cross Wednesday when the Crimson won another 10-inning game on Soldiers field by a score of 2 to 1. It was the first game the Crimson had played since Coach Haughton took charge. The new coach celebrated his advent by keeping away from the players' bench during the game, thus putting into force a rule which has been adopted for championship games.

The game was a pitchers' battle between Whitney of Harvard and McCarthy of Holy Cross. Each held the opposing team to four hits, but the Crimson man kept them scattered in better shape. Harvard won the game in the tenth inning on a two-base hit by Gannett, which was followed by a two-base hit by Harte. Harvard showed up strongest in the field, making only two errors, both by the pitcher. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R.	H.	E.
Harvard	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	2
Holy Cross	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3

Batteries, Whitney and Harte; McCarthy and Murphy. Umpires, Conway and McLaughlin. Time, 2h. 14m.

BATES AND COLBY TIE LONG GAME

LEWISTON, Me.—Bates and Colby played a 5 to 5 tie Wednesday, the game being called at the end of the eleventh inning on account of darkness. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R.	H.	E.
Bates	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	11	5
Colby	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	3

Batteries, Moore, Davidson and Lord; James, Matthews and Deasey. Umpire, Kelly. Time, 3h. 5m.

ANDOVER BEATS HARVARD 1918

ANDOVER—Phillips Andover academy defeated the Harvard freshman baseball nine 6 to 4, Wednesday. The Crimson first year men were unable to hit the delivery of Butterfield to any extent. Sheehan's home run in the sixth, after Faherty singled, won the game.

NOVICE FOILS AT CRESCENT A. C.

NEW YORK—The Crescent Athletic Club will hold a meet this evening for novice fencers at foils. It will be open to members of the Long Island division only.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Los Angeles 7, Oakland 3.
Salt Lake 7, San Francisco 1.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE

Suffolk 3, Rocky Mount 2.
Newport News 3, Petersburg 1.
Norfolk 3, Portsmouth 0.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

Augusta 6, Macon 3.
Macon 15, Augusta 2.
Savannah 3, Columbus 1.
Charleston 6, Albany 5.
Columbia 11, Jacksonville 3.

HAGEN WINS IN GREENWICH GOLF

NEW YORK—In a special one-day tournament for amateur and professional golfers at the Greenwich Country Club, Greenwich, Conn., Wednesday, W. C. Hagen of Rochester, the national open champion, and J. D. Travers, Upper Montclair, N. J., former national amateur champion, carried off the honors in singles with scores of 74 each.

In the best ball foursomes which followed, Hagen, with Fred Herreshoff of Garden City, led with a score of 35—30—65, Hagen playing a wonderfully accurate game for 30 over the last nine holes.

BROWN WINS IN CLOSE GAME 8-7

NEW HAVEN—A home run in the ninth inning by Cram won a well contested game for Brown University over Yale, Wednesday, 8 to 7. Le Gore of Yale scored a home run in the fifth with the bases filled. Pumpelly started pitching for Yale but was replaced by Way in the fifth. Brown tied the score in the eighth by timely batting, aided by errors. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Brown	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	8	12	3
Yale	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	7	11	4

Batteries, Crowell and Donovan and Feinberg; Pumpelly, Way and Hunter. Umpires, Stafford and Egan. Time, 2h. 20m.

SCHOOL GOLF WON BY F. K. ROBESON

NEW YORK—F. K. Robeson of Rochester, N. Y., representing Pawling school, New York, won the eastern interscholastic golf championship Wednesday.

In the final round of 36 holes he defeated Simpson Dean of Rome, Ga., and Lawrenceville school, New Jersey, by 5 up and 3 to play on the links of the Wykagyl Country Club, near New Rochelle.

BOWDOIN NAMES TRACK TEAM

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Bowdoin will be represented by a team of eight men at the New England intercollegiate meet at Cambridge, Mass., Friday and Saturday. The team, selected comprises Capt. F. P. McKenney, pole vault; C. E. Wyman, Jr., 100 and 220-yard dashes; C. H. Crosby, 880-yard run; H. G. Wood and H. S. White, high jump; G. W. Leadbetter and J. B. Moulton, weights; W. A. Savage, high and low hurdles.

MISS K. F. DUNCAN WINS

Miss K. F. Duncan was the low scorer in a field of 20 women golfers who played in the best selected nine in 18 holes competition Wednesday at the Brae-Burn Country Club, West Newton. She had 43 for her best nine. Miss Dorothy Crosby won the net trophy with 45—6—39.

WOODLAND GOLF ATTRACTS MANY STAR AMATEURS

Paul Tewksbury of the Home Club Is First Player to Turn in Card Under 90

AUBURNDALE, Mass.—The qualifying round of the Woodland Golf Club annual spring invitation golf tournament is being played on the links here today and while only a few of the leading players of the state had started up to noon, assurances had been given that with the exception of Francais Ouimet of the Woodland Club, national amateur champion, the rest of the star amateurs would take part this afternoon.

Three flight sare to qualify today, the first one playing for the Woodland cup and the other two taking part in handicap play for minor trophies. The course was in fine condition this morning and cards of about 85 were expected to qualify for the first flight.

Paul Tewksbury of the Woodland club was the first player to turn in a card of better than 90. He made 18 holes in 81, going out in 41 and coming home in 40. He had only one 3, made at the home hole. He had seven 4s, the rest being 5s. His card follows:

Out ....5 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5—41
In ....5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 3—40—81

J. P. Guilford of Bellevue, former New Hampshire state champion, was the first player to better 80 and his card promised to come pretty close to winning the gold medal. He turned in 76 for the 18 holes, going out and coming home in 36s. It was splendid golf. He had but one 6, made at the fifteenth hole. He had four 3s and only six 5s. His card follows:

Out ....5 4 4 5 4 4 4 3 5—38
In ....3 5 4 4 5 6 3 5 3—38—76

B. S. Evans of the Belmont Springs Country Club turned in a fine card of 81, 43 for the outward journey and 38 coming home. A 6 at the fourth and an 8 at the ninth holes really spoiled an excellent card. His card follows:

Out ....4 5 4 6 3 4 4 5 8—43
In ....4 4 5 4 5 5 3 5 3—38—81

QUALIFYING CARDS

Name and club			
J. P. Guilford, Bellevue	38	38	76
B. S. Evans, Belmont	43	38	81
Paul Tewksbury, Woodland	41	40	81
C. W. Brocker, Woodland	41	42	83
L. J. Malone, Woodland	39	45	84
V. S. Lawrence, Woodland	44	43	87
E. R. Clough, Bellevue	45	42	87
H. C. Purves, Woodland	41	46	87
W. E. Sibley, Mt. Tom	48	41	89
H. C. Paul, Bellevue	43	47	90
C. T. Whorf, Woodland	43	47	90
C. S. Cook, Jr., Woodland	42	49	91
R. N. Hovey, Oakley	45	46	91
R. Crosbie, Scarboro	46	46	92
F. M. Taft, Woodland	46	46	92
C. E. Eaton, Bellevue	44	48	92
R. M. Horne, Bellevue	48	45	93
C. H. Holloway, Tedesco	46	48	94
J. Morrill, Wollaston	47	47	94
T. G. Schaschke, Woodland	48	47	95
J. E. Kedian, Bellevue	46	49	95
J. S. Fay, Woodland	45	51	96
C. N. Smith, Brae-Burn	49	47	96
H. E. Nesbit, Chestnut Hill	51	46	97
J. E. Talbot, Framingham	53	46	99
A. H. Baker, Brockton	49	53	102
J.B. Elmendorf, Woodland	55	48	103
H. C. Buckminster, Hatherly	52	52	104
G. S. Gaul, Scarboro	53	54	107
T. B. Elkins, Woodland	54	54	108
F. R. Parks, Woodland	50	56	106
F. L. Claflin, Framingham	54	56	106
C. C. King, Brockton	53	53	106
J. Talbot, Framingham	49	58	107
J. W. Bowker, Woodland	56	51	107
S. P. Lee, Framingham	55	54	109
C. H. Clark, Woodland	62	51	113
C. A. Holbrook, Hatherly	59	57	116
W. G. Kendall, Winchester	62	55	117

PELL AND LEROY ADVANCE INTO THE THIRD ROUND

NEW YORK—T. R. Pell and Robert Leroy won their way to the third round on the tennis courts of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club at Scarborough, N. Y. Wednesday. Pell, former national indoor champion, was at his best in his driving, at which he beat W. M. Hall, 6—1, 6—3. Leroy, former intercollegiate champion, outplayed G. M. Bodman by the same score, 6—1, 6—3.

P. A. Throckmorton, the boy who won the Princeton and junior metropolitan titles, displayed such speed and steadiness as to beat W. L. Pate, Cornell's veteran, 6—3, 6—1. G. F. Touchard showed but little of his old form, as he required three sets to beat J. S. Cushman, 6—8, 6—1, 6—2.

Other important matches in the first round were: Walter Andrews, England, beat H. A. Plummer, 6—3, 6—3; C. A. Major beat Lindsay Dunham, 6—1, 6—1. Three matches were decided in the first round of the doubles. Throckmorton and Dunham beat E. H. Hooker and E. W. Peaslee, 6—4, 6—3; Major and A. H. Nan, Jr., beat Plummer and Cushman, 6—3, 6—2; and L. E. Mahan and George Bodman beat Hugh Tallant and Pate, 6—1, 6—3.

PRINCETON WINS FROM DARTMOUTH

PRINCETON, N. J.—Chaplin pitched his best game of the year against Dartmouth Wednesday afternoon, and defeated the visitors 5 to 1, limiting them to three hits. Princeton, on the other hand, had no trouble hitting Parrott's delivery. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Princeton	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	.	5	10	0
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0

Battteries, Chaplin and Keller; Parrott and Wanamaker. Umpires, Sternberg and Conahan. Time, 1h. 45m.

MOORE RETAINS BILLIARD TITLE

NEW YORK—G. W. Moore is today receiving the congratulations of his friends over his successful defense of the three-cushion billiard championship of the United States although he lost to De Oro in the final block of their 150-point match here Wednesday evening by 50 points to 53. This left the total score for the match, Moore 150; De Oro, 144.

SEMI-FINALS IN WOMEN'S TOURNEY AT PELHAM CLUB

NEW YORK—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national and metropolitan tennis champion, was again seen to advantage Wednesday in the invitation tennis tournament of the Pelham Country Club at Pelham manor, when with Miss Clare Cassel, she defeated Miss Marie Wagner, the former indoor title holder, and Miss Bessie Moore in straight sets, at 6—3, 6—4.

While the result was not a surprise, the straight-set victory was hardly expected, as the defeated pair are a strong combination and very difficult to beat. Miss Bjurstedt was at her best. Her hard smashes and drives down the lines, supported by the net work of Miss Cassel, proved entirely too much for the opposing combination. By their victory Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Cassel advanced to the semi-finals of the women's doubles.

Mrs. Marshall McLean and Miss Molla Bjurstedt were the only two players to reach the semi-final round of the women's singles. Mrs. McLean won in straight sets from Miss Mirian Vanderhoef, at 6—1, 6—2, while the national indoor champion scored an easy victory over Miss Florence Sheldon at 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. McLean will play the winner of the Miss Cassel-Mrs. Barger Wallach contest in the upper half of the singles, while Miss Bjurstedt will be opposed by the victor in the contest between Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. Frederick Schmidz.

THAYER TAKES HARVARD TITLE

Sidney Thayer, captain of the Phillips Andover academy lawn tennis team, won the Harvard interscholastic tennis title Wednesday, defeating R. Rand of St. Marks, 6—4, 3—6, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5, in one of the most exciting matches ever played on the university courts. Both players exhibited tennis of sterling quality and did much brilliant work, and the last set in particular was marked by a struggle for every point.

As winner of the tournament, Thayer will have the right to play at New York in August for the interscholastic championship of the United States. In the semi-final round Rand defeated C. H. Beasley of Stearns, 6—8, 8—6, 6—0. Andover has already won the championship shield, and yesterday increased her total to 14 points. Exeter took second place with eight points.

PICKUPS

The Chicago Nationals are said to be after Pitcher Davis of the Boston Braves.

It was western day in the American league yesterday as the three western teams that played all won their contests.

The Christian Science Monitor baseball team defeated the Boston American team yesterday in the Newspaper league, 5 to 4.

Pittsburgh has a splendid young pitcher in Mamaux. His work against the world's champions yesterday was of the highest order.

Wagner never showed to better advantage in the field than yesterday when he figured in two double plays and covered a lot of ground.

Jackson played his first game at first base for Cleveland yesterday and accepted all his chances successfully. He also batted for .500.

Another victory for Pitcher Coombs of the Brooklyn Nationals. This is his third straight this spring and his second successive shutout.

President Comiskey of the Chicago White Sox has made another attempt to get Third Baseman Baker from the Athletics, but without success.

Pitcher Griner of St. Louis made a unique record yesterday, when only 27 men faced him. Two of them made safe hits but were the victims of double plays.

Brown evened up its series with Yale yesterday and it was a home run by Cram that turned in the victory. Le Gore of Yale had previously made a home run with the bases full.

Phillips Andover academy should give Phillips Exeter a splendid baseball battle this spring despite the strength of the Exeter team. Andover has been developing rapidly under the coaching of A. E. Stearns, as evidenced by its 6 to 4 victory over the strong Harvard freshmen yesterday.

Coach Haughton had reason to be pleased with the showing of the Harvard varsity baseball team yesterday. It is also interesting to note that he did not sit on the players' bench during the game, thus putting into effect in minor games the rule established for the championship contests.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Albany 4, Troy 0.
Utica 9, Elmira 4.
Binghamton 2, Syracuse 2.
Scranton 4, Wilkesbarre 3.

TEXAS LEAGUE

San Antonio 6, Dallas 3.
Galveston 8, Shreveport 0.
Ft. Worth 5, Houston 2.
Beaumont 12, Waco 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Newark 6, Montreal 5.
Rochester 9, Jersey City 8.
Buffalo 9, Providence 5.
Richmond 8, Toronto 4.

HARVARD MEETS YALE LACROSSE TEAM SATURDAY

No Arrangements Made for Championship Game With Johns Hopkins and Outlook Is Doubtful for Such a Match

Although the management of the Harvard varsity lacrosse team has tried to make arrangements for a game with Johns Hopkins University to decide the championship of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse League, no match has as yet been settled upon. Harvard has won the championship of the northern division of the league, while Johns Hopkins has won the southern championship, and it was hoped to bring the two colleges together to decide the title, but at the present time such a match looks doubtful on account of the expenses of bringing Johns Hopkins to Cambridge.

When it became practically certain that Harvard would win the northern championship, an effort was made to bring the southern leaders to Soldier's field on Saturday, May 22, but as the game could not be arranged, the date was given to Yale, and the two teams will meet in the first game of lacrosse ever played between the Crimson and Blue.

Harvard will lose six of the regular members of the varsity team this June by graduation, as well as the three best substitutes, and Coach J. A. Warwick will find it hard work next season to bring out a team that will repeat the victories of this season's twelve. Perhaps the greatest loss of all will be that of M. H. Cochran '15, who has been the star goal on the Crimson team for the past three years, and is one of the greatest goal tenders that Harvard has ever developed. It will be a hard problem to fill his place.

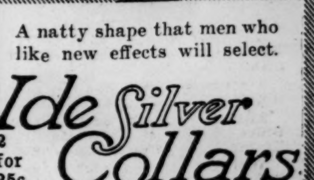
Capt. W. E. Nightingale '15 will graduate this summer, and with him W. Nucas '15, which will take two of the three men out of the attack, leaving only O. H. Persons '16 to build the attack around next year. P. Catton and W. A. Elliot, both of the class of 1915, will be lost to the team, and their going will leave only G. F. Beal as a regular defense man, and two men will have to be developed. The other loss will be J. R. Fleming '15, who has played on the varsity three years, and has been playing in-home all this season. R. W. Story, T. W. Merriam and G. W. Whithead, all '15, are the substitute regulars who will graduate.

E. B. Flu '17 and E. E. O'Neil '16, who have been playing point and cover-point respectively this year, are expected back in college next year, so that these positions will be well taken care of, as O'Neil has had two years as a varsity player, while Flu played a star game for the freshmen last year, and has shown the making of a star varsity man this season. Center will also be secure, with E. M. Wanamaker '16, the hockey player, who will be at college next year. R. H. Franzen '17, who played for the freshmen last year, will return in the fall, and judging from the way he has been playing out-home position this season, he will retain his place there.

The revival of lacrosse at Yale this spring will bring another team into the field, and it is expected that next year's schedule for the Crimson team will be a very hard one. While the Yale men are for the most part new at the game, they already have brought out a very strong team, and their possibilities are good. Unless a match for the championship can be arranged with the southern title holders, Saturday's game with Yale will be the last of the year for the Crimson.

LEHIGH DEFEATS LAFAYETTE

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—With many of the matches going to extra games, so closely contested was the tournament, Lehigh's tennis team Wednesday won from Lafayette, 4 to 2. Lehigh captured two singles easily but Oswald lost his first set to Reynolds of Lehigh, 11 to 13, and then won. The doubles were divided.



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Troy, N. Y.

Champion Braves
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TOMORROW AT 3:15 P. M.
CHICAGO

THE HOME FORUM

A Rose Hedge in Portland, Oregon

When Solomon wanted to express the superlative of beauty, he used the rose of Sharon for a figure, and although the flora of Palestine offered him only the wild rose, it is not to be supposed that a monarch who laid the whole Orient under tribute to enrich his state, should have been unacquainted with the rose of Persia. So, also, when Isaiah sees the desert blossoming "as the rose," he may have been thinking of the narcissus, and he may quite as probably have been thinking of that same wild rose which grows throughout Syria.

Sappho and Anacreon sang of the rose, Seneca tells how Egypt sent roses to Rome, and Suetonius tells how lavishly the Romans used them. Of Sadi, the Persian poet, it is related that one day he went with a rose in his hand to the potentate who had made him captive, and said: "Do good while yet thou hast the power, for time is fleeting, and the season of power is often as transient as the duration of this flower. Do not delay longer the fulfilment of thy promise, O my master!" And winning his freedom by this appeal, he expressed his gratitude in "Gulistan" ("The Garden of Roses.")

So on down, through the troubadours and minnesingers, through Chaucer and Spenser, it has been "roses, roses, all the way" from the beginning of writing, to the latest accounts of the roses on the Pacific coast of America, and the flower festivals with which Los Angeles and Portland today rival the ancients.

The naming of roses is a strictly modern art. For centuries, the few varieties were differentiated only by their color. Thus in the Temple Garden Warwick says, "I pluck this white rose with Plantagenet"; and Suffolk says, "I pluck this red rose with young Somerset." But out of the final uniting of these rival houses, sprang the York and Lancaster rose, with its mingled colors and its distinctive name.

With the coming of the tea rose to France from China about a century ago, began a new era of rose culture, and the nineteenth century brought many new roses to light with an increased nomenclature, so that now only expert knowledge pretends to call by name the more than a thousand varieties. The laity generally know about a score, and the majority of these would be surprised to learn that the Bon Silene and the Nephitos were produced as late as 1839 and 1844 respectively, that the Jacqueminot is scarcely fifty years old, that the Marechal Niel and La France are still younger, while that distinguished native born citizen of the United States, the American Beauty, is a new comer among the older of these.

With all its exuberance the rose is not a tropical flower, but circles the earth in two broad bands, there being few countries into which it does not enter.

HOW "GULISTAN" CAME TO BE WRITTEN

From the proem to "Gulistan" ("The Garden of Roses"), a collection of odes written by the Persian poet, Sadi, we take the following:

"So time passed, till one night it happened that I was walking at a late hour in a flower garden with one of my friends. The spot was blithe and pleasing and the trees intertwined there charmingly. You would have said that fragments of enamel were sprinkled on the ground, and that the necklace of the Pleiades was suspended from the vines that grew there.

"A garden where the murmurous rill was heard
While from the hills sang each melodious bird;
That, with the many-colored tulip bright
These with their various fruits the eye delight.
The whispering breeze beneath the branches' shade,
Of blending flowers a motley carpet made.

"In the morning when the inclination to return prevailed over our wish to stay I saw that he had gathered his lap full of roses and fragrant herbs, and hyacinths and sweet-basil, with which he was setting out for the city. I said: 'To the rose of the flower garden there is as you know, no continuance; nor is their faith in the promise of the rose garden; and the sages have said that we should not fix our affections on that which has no endurance.' He said: 'What, then, is my course?' I replied: 'For the recreation of the beholders and the gratification of those who are present I am able to compose a book, the Garden of Roses, whose leaves the rude hand of autumn cannot affect. . . .

"'What use to thee that flower-vase of thine?
Thou wouldst have rose-leaves; take then, rather mine. . . .'"

"As soon as I had pronounced these words he cast the flowers from his lap, and took hold of the skirt of my garment (saying): 'When the generous promise, they perform.'—It befell in a few days a chapter or two were entered in my notebook on the advantages of study and the rules of conversation, in a style that may be useful to orators, and augment the eloquence of letter-writers. In short the rose of the flower garden still continued to bloom when the book of the Rose Garden was finished." (Eastwick's translation.)

"I Heard a Singing Bird"

A floating, a floating
Across the sleeping sea,
All night I heard a singing bird
Upon the topmast tree.

"O came you from the isles of Greece,
Or from the banks of Seine;
Or off some tree in the forests free,
Which fringe the western main?"

"I came not off the old world
Nor yet from off the new—
But I am of the birds of God
Which sing the whole night through."

"Oh, sing and wake the dawning—
Oh, whistle for the wind;
The night is long, the current strong;
My boat it lags behind."

"The current sweeps the old world,
The current sweeps the new;
The wind will blow, the dawn will glow,
Ere thou hast sail'd them through."

—Charles Kingsley.

On a Portrait of Wordsworth by B. R. Haydon

Wordsworth upon Helvellyn! Let the cloud
Ebb audibly along the mountain-wind,
Then break against the rock, and show behind
The lowland valleys floating up to crowd
The sense with beauty. He with forehead bowed
And humble-lidded eyes, as one inclined
Before the sovran thought of his own mind,
And very meek with inspirations proud,
Takes here his rightful place as poet-priest
By the high altar, singing prayer and prayer
To the higher Heavens. A noble vision free
Our Haydon's hand has flung out from the mist;
No portrait this, with Academic air!
This is the poet and his poetry.

—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

FREDERICK DIXON, EDITOR

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Terms from Newsdealers in New England

Single copy, 2 cents. By carrier within delivery limits, 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month.

By Mail, Prepaid

In Boston Postal District

Daily, one year, $7.25; six months, $3.65; three months, $1.85; one month, 75 cents; single copy, 3 cents.

Outside Boston Postal District

In United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, Shanghai, Panama, and the Canal Zone: Daily, one year, $5.00; six months, $2.50; three months, $1.25; one month, 50 cents; single copy, 2 cents. Elsewhere, add postage at the rate of $3.00 yearly.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

For advertising rates make application to the advertising department.

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European Bureau and Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London.

Washington Bureau, 923 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

Eastern Bureau and Advertising Office, Suites 211-211A Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Avenue, New York.

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Postage Required for Mailing Copies of the Monitor

	In North America	To other Countries
Up to 16 pages	1 cent	2 cents
Up to 24 pages	2 cents	3 cents
Up to 32 pages	2 cents	4 cents
Up to 40 pages	3 cents	5 cents
Up to 48 pages	3 cents	6 cents

Should any reader of the Monitor wish to purchase this paper regularly at any particular news stand and be unable to procure a copy at that stand, prompt notification to the Circulation Department of the Monitor, stating the time of day and the place where request has been made, will be appreciated.

"THE CONSUMMATE NATURALNESS OF TRUTH"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 200) Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, writes as follows: "It was the consummate naturalness of Truth in the mind of Jesus, that made his healing easy and instantaneous." Orthodoxy, to use the word as covering popular theological beliefs, has put down the many cases of healing recorded in the New Testament to the special intervention of God. Clinging as it does to the theory of the duality of man, man as made up of body and soul, a compound of good and evil, it demands the intervention of the supernatural at extraordinary times to straighten up, mend or heal that which seems to have given way under what it terms "natural law." Orthodoxy sneers at David Hume's scepticism; but Hume was honest when he maintained that a "miracle" was a violation of "natural" or "material law"; his deduction is the only possible one if we admit, as Hume did, carrying Locke's philosophy to its furthest limit, that we owe all our knowledge to sense-perception. This is exactly the position of orthodoxy with the exception that it brings in, to bolster itself up, what it calls the supernatural, a power outside and beyond sense-perception but still capable at will of influencing matter, which is synonymous with physical sensation.

Now a "miracle" is only mysterious to credulity and ignorance. In reality a "miracle" never happened. What are spoken of as miracles in the Bible are simply signs or proofs of a knowledge which goes beyond so-called material law and human experience based on sense-testimony. We have perhaps watched a mathematician solving an advanced algebraic problem and been forced to say, "Wonderful," at his skill. But there was no mystery about it. He simply got his result through a knowledge superior to ours. It might be even a knowledge entirely outside the ken of some of us. When firearms were first brought to bear on certain savage peoples their imaginations sought for the explanation of the destruction of their fellows in the supernatural. It is always the way with mankind. If it must have an explanation of that which is not on the surface it does not bother much about how illogical it may be; it can always fall back on the supernatural! It is not any more fortunate in its solace than was Peter Bell of whose lack of imagination Wordsworth wrote,—

"A primrose by a river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more."

Orthodoxy and Peter Bell are curious extremes.

Christian Science solves the mystery of the so-called miracle. It elucidates the divine Principle which Jesus knew, which he taught his early followers to know and love, which Mrs. Eddy rediscovered and which is again demonstrated in the healing of sickness and sin. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 111) Mrs. Eddy says,—"The Principle of divine metaphysics is God; the practice of divine metaphysics is the utilization of the power of Truth over error; its rules demonstrate its Science." But, one may ask, what about the nature of God; wherein does Christian Science teaching differ from orthodoxy with regard to the Supreme Being? That is the point: Christian Science differs from so-called orthodoxy in this, that it substitutes an exact knowledge of God for mere belief or credulity. Christian Science teaches that God is infinite good, infinite Mind or Spirit, that God's creation is, as it must be, perfect and spiritual from the least spiritual idea to the highest,—man. This is the positive side of the teaching; the negative is that since God is infinite Mind and good, matter and evil are unreal, do not in fact exist in absolute knowledge at all. So-called matter and evil are mere beliefs, the supposititious by-products of relative sense-perception. Christian Science, thus denying the existence of matter and evil in the light of the knowledge of God, shows how their falsely-endowed power can be destroyed by Truth. And this destruction of error in the human consciousness by Truth which is the "miracle" to human sense, is no miracle at all, but consummately natural to spiritual sense.

To begin with, mortal mind looks upon the truth as anything but natural to it; but it is wonderful how it gets rid of this, and before long the truth becomes the most natural thing possible. One who has practised Christian Science for years never doubts Truth's omnipresence and healing power. To Christ Jesus, as Mrs. Eddy points out, Truth was his natural element. In God he lived and moved and had his being. Of himself he could do nothing. All power was given unto him of his Father He reflected the divine Mind so perfectly because he completely identified himself with God, with Truth, Life and Love. It was his knowledge, his consciousness of the allness of good, which to him was as natural as living, that enabled him to destroy all unlike good which approached him in its distress. St. John records a saying of the Master,—"If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death." "Saying" is derived from the Greek, "logos," which is translated "Word" in the first chapter of the same Gospel. "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." The "saying" or "Word" simply signifies "the spiritual idea." Thus Jesus meant that if a man adhered to the spiritual idea of God, adhered to the Truth or Christ, he would not pass through that which men call death, for "death" is but the climax—the natural climax—of the very opposite of the spiritual idea of God—the material sense of existence.

St. Paul must have known to a marked extent "the consummate naturalness of Truth" when in his memorable defense before King Agrippa he exclaimed, "Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should raise the dead?"

It is a mistake to believe that truth is not as available and as powerful now as ever it was. Referring to the healings of Jesus the Christ, the Founder of Christian Science writes; "Now, as then, these mighty works are not supernatural, but supremely natural." (Science and Health, Pref. p. xi.) And this is being proved every day in Christian Science practise. There is no seemingly inharmonious condition that Truth cannot heal; and the healing, as has been shown, is purely spiritual. It is the result of the apprehension of "the consummate naturalness of Truth."

Christian Science teaches a man to clear his mind of the dross of material beliefs which to mortal sense lie in every corner of it, and to do so by keeping before him the fundamental truths of being and constantly affirming their reality. It shows him that the more clearly he perceives or realizes, and is assured of "the consummate naturalness of Truth," the easier he finds it to obey the command of Jesus the Christ to heal the sick.

THE "DID-HE-DO-IT" OF INDIA

"Mr. Did-he-do-it is a dandy of the first water," says Douglas Dewar in his "Birds of the Plains," meaning the plains of India. "I should like to add, and so is his wife, for she dresses exactly as he does, and is every bit as particular regarding her personal appearance, but owing to the peculiarity of our Anglo-Saxon tongue, it is incorrect to apply the term dandy to a lady, and there appears to be no feminine equivalent for it. I must therefore be content to say that Mrs. Did-he-do-it is a dressy little person.

"Before describing the attire of the Did-he-do-it let me say that the bird is correctly styled the red-wattled lapwing. Ornithologists used to call it Lobivanellus goensis, but this was found to be a bit of a mouthful for even an ornithologist; accordingly the bird is now named Sarcogrammus indicus for short.

"The Did-he-do-it belongs to the noble army of plovers. Its head, neck and upper back are black and the under parts are white. A broad white band runs down each side of the neck from the eye to join the white of the under parts. The wings are of a beautiful greenish bronze hue, the legs are bright yellow. The beak is crimson-red, as is the forwardly pointing wattle which forms so conspicuous a feature of the bird's physiognomy. The lapwing is thus an easy bird to identify. Even if you cannot see him, you know he is there the moment you hear his loud, shrill 'Did he do it; pity to do it.'"

"So well do the eggs of the lapwing assimilate with their surroundings that if you would discover a clutch of them, your only chance is to watch the actions of the possessors of the nest. But the Did-he-do-it is a wily bird, and if you are not very cute he will live up to his name by 'doing you in the eye.' He does not, like babblers and bulbuls, make a tremendous noise as you approach the nest. He assumes a nonchalant, I might say jaunty air, hoping thereby to put the intruder off the scent. The other day I had the pleasure of circumventing a couple of lapwings. Feeling tolerably certain that a pair had a nest on a flat piece of ground near a canal bank, I determined to find that nest. My wife accompanied me. On arriving at the spot we took cover under some trees and scanned the horizon with field glasses, but saw no trace of a lapwing. I began to think I had made a mistake.

"After a time we walked on toward the canal; when we had gone some three hundred yards my wife noticed a bird on a ridge by the canal. By the aid of glasses I saw it was a Did-he-do-it. We both dropped down and watched. The bird had spotted us, for he had the air . . . of a man without a care in the world. Presently he quietly disappeared behind the little ridge. We then made a big detour so as to reach the other side of this. Having arrived there we sat behind a tree. The lapwing was now eying us suspiciously. We affected to take no notice of him. Presently a second Did-he-do-it came up from behind a clump of low plants only to disappear into it almost immediately and then ostentatiously reappear after a few seconds. Had we not known the wiles of the lapwing we should have located the nest behind that clump, but we knew better and waited. One of the birds again disappeared behind the clump but emerged at the other side and strolled along very slowly; presently it came to some stones where it stood motionless for a few seconds. It then sat down, or rather, slowly sank into a sitting position.

"There was no doubt that the bird was now on the nest. We made for it. As we approached the bird that was not on the nest flew off, making a noise with the object of putting us off the scent. The lapwing on the nest quietly got up and started off without a sound. On arriving at the place where she had been sitting we found three eggs. I took one for a lady who was anxious to have one. Meanwhile the birds had flown away without making any noise. Having examined the nest we returned to our watching place. In about ten minutes the bird was sitting quite happily. She had not missed the egg."

HER FIRST MEETING WITH SCOTT

Miss Seward, a friend and correspondent of Sir Walter Scott, wrote her impressions of him after her first meeting with him in 1807, when he was well along in the writing of "Marmion." What she wrote is incorporated in Lockhart's biography of the poet as follows:

"In the first week of May we find him at Lichfield, having diverged from the great road to Scotland for the purpose of visiting Miss Seward. Her account of her correspondent, whom till now she had never seen, was addressed to Mr. Cary, the translator of Dante. 'This proudest boast of the Caledonian muse is tall,' she says, 'and rather robust than slender. . . . We find the singularity of brown hair and eyelashes, with flaxen eyebrows; and a countenance open, ingenuous, and benevolent. When seriously conversing or earnestly attentive, though his eyes are rather of a lightish grey, deep thought is on their lids; he contracts his brow, and the rays of genius gleam aslant from the orbs beneath them. An upper lip too long prevents his mouth from being decidedly handsome; but the sweetest emanations of temper and heart play about it when he talks cheerfully or smiles—and in company he is much oftener gay than contemplative—his conversation an overflowing fountain of brilliant wit, apposite allusion, and playful archness—while on serious themes it is nervous and eloquent; the accent decidedly Scotch, yet by no means broad. No less astonishing than was Johnson's memory is that of Mr. Scott; like Johnson, also, his recitation is too monotonous and violent to do justice either to his own writings or those of others.' Miss Seward adds, that she showed him the passage in Cary's Dante where Michael Scott occurs, and that though he admired the spirit and skill of the version, he confessed his inability to find pleasure in the Divina Commedia. 'The plan,' he said, 'appeared to him unhappy; the personal malignity and strange mode of revenge presumptuous and uninteresting."

The Mower

Koltsov, who wrote early in the nineteenth century, has been called the greatest of Russian folk-poets. He was the son of a cattle dealer, following the same occupation, and he depicts the simple life of the countryside. The following extract from his poem, "The Mowers," translated into English by Mrs. Rosa Newmarch, describes a young peasant setting forth to seek a livelihood amid new surroundings:

"Down the Don's bank I'll stray
Till I reach the quayside.
Where the hamlets stand gay
And the Steppe stretches wide,
There, wherever I glance,
The tall plume-grass is blown.
O Steppe, thou, my own,
How thy fertile expanse
Lies green on each hand,
So free and so vast,
Till it reaches at last
To the Black Sea's far strand.
See, my sharp scythe is here,
As myself he is dear.
O, from end to far end,
What a joy it will be
To wander with him
O'er the Steppe's grassy sea!
Swish, work away, shoulders;
Swing, arms, to and fro,
While cool on my face
The light southern winds blow,
Refreshing and rippling
The Steppe's endless space.
Now, scythe, hum a song,
Flash in circles thy blade;
How the long grass-ranks fall
As the steel moves along!"

Mary and Charles Lamb's Excursion to Cambridge

In a letter to Sarah Hutchinson written on Aug. 20, 1815, Mary Lamb gives a delightful description of her enjoyment of a visit to Cambridge with her brother.

"Last Saturday was the grand feast day of the India House Clerks," she writes. "I think you have heard Charles tell of his yearly turtle feast." "He used Saturday, the feast day being a holiday, borrowed the Monday following, and we set off on the outside of the Cambridge Coach from Fetter Lane at eight o'clock." "Seated in the open air I enjoyed every mile of the way—the first twenty miles was particularly pleasing to me, having been accustomed to go so far on that road in the Ware Stage Coach to visit my Grandmother in the days of other times. In my life I never spent so many pleasant hours together as I did at Cambridge. We were walking the whole time—out of one College into another. If you ask me which I like best, I must make the children's traditionary unoffending reply to all curious inquirers—'Both.' I liked them all best. The little gloomy ones, because they were little gloomy ones." "And the fine grand Trinity College, Oh, how fine it was! And King's College Chapel, what a place!" "I certainly like S. John's College best. I had seen least of it, having been only over it once, so, on the morning we returned, I got up at six o'clock and wandered into it by myself—by myself indeed, for there was nothing alive to be seen but one cat, who followed me about like a dog. Then I went over Trinity, but nothing hailed me there, not even a cat." "With what pleasure Charles showed me Jesus College where Coleridge was—the barber's shop where Manning was—the house where Lloyd lived—Franklin's rooms, a young schoolfellow with whom Charles was the first time he went to Cambridge: I peeped in at his window, the room looked quite deserted—old chairs standing about in disorder that seemed to have stood there ever since they sat in them. I write sad nonsense about these things, but I wish you had heard Charles talk his nonsense over and over again about his visit to Franklin, and how he then first felt commencing gentleman and had eggs for his breakfast. Charles Lamb commencing gentleman!" "I will keep this tomorrow, maybe Charles will put a few lines to it—I always send off a humdrum letter of mine with great satisfaction if I can get him to freshen it up a little at the end."

And Charles Lamb did add his word to the letter.

"Dear Miss Hutchinson," he wrote, "I subscribe m[illegible] willingly to all my sister says of her Enjoyment at Cambridge. She was in silent raptures all the while there, and came home riding thro' the air (her first long outside journey) triumphing as if she had been graduated. I remember one foolish-pretty expression she made use of, 'Bless the little churches how pretty they are,' as these symbols of civilized life opened upon her view, one after another, on this side Cambridge. You cannot proceed a mile without starting a steeple, with its little patch of villagery round it enverduring the waste."

Truth

The study of truth is perpetually joined with the love of virtue, for there is no virtue which derives not its original from truth, as, on the contrary, there is no vice which has not its beginning from a lie. Truth is the foundation of all knowledge, and the cement of all societies.—Casaubon.

One Country

Of one of his men, who chose to be a schoolmaster rather than a soldier, George Meredith says: "He works for Europe and America,—all civilized people—to be one country."

The Imperial Russian Musical Society

"In Russia the greater musical life is managed upon a system entirely different from that which obtains in any other country with which I am acquainted," writes Robin H. Legge in the Daily Telegraph (London). "The Imperial Russian Musical Society, a truly amazing institution, has its ramifications everywhere throughout the whole vast extent of Russia. A small township begins in process of time to develop. Attention is turned towards music, application is made to the I. R. M. S., whose president is always a member of the royal family, a delegate is sent to investigate, and on things proving satisfactory the musical conditions being sufficiently good, permission is granted to found a conservatoire. Now there are many subdivisions of this society where a few years ago there were but two, at Petrograd and Moscow, of which latter Safonov was formerly director. These smaller towns begin their communal musical life, as it were, by holding classes which are promoted after examination by the aforesaid delegate into music schools. Among the places that have developed into great musical centers in this way are Charkov, Odessa, Kiev, and Saratov, all of which have now conservatoires similar to those in the capitals. One fine principle of the society is to send to all the affiliated societies, so to speak, a complete set of the programs of each of the other societies, so that every conductor knows well the music that is being performed throughout the country."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1915

Capital and Labor

THERE is no doubt that for some time past labor conditions have been going through an extraordinary fermentation, which as long as it lasts is always an unsatisfactory proceeding for all concerned. A feeling has been growing among the workers that their employers are chiefly concerned in making profits for themselves, and that the interests of the working man are disregarded unless he raises his voice in vigorous protest or proceeds to the extremity of a strike. This attitude, actual or supposed, on the part of the employers has led to discontent, and consequent unwillingness on the part of the working man to do his best, with the inevitable result that profits have been reduced and the possible readiness of the employer to raise the workman's wages has therefore been considerably lessened. In all this we see a vicious circle in which each party is, if he only knew it, engaged in defeating his own object.

It is a truism that to every question there are at any rate two sides. In this case there are the usual two, those of the employer and the workman, with the by no means unimportant addition of a third, namely, that of the public or consumer. It is for this reason that the problems of capital and labor affect countless multitudes besides those primarily concerned.

Now, it is safe to say that, on the one hand, the employer has been unwilling to make concessions on the basis that if he gives his employees an inch it will not be long before they demand an ell. On the other, the employee, feeling that he is being exploited, is unwilling to put forward the efforts he would be ready to make were the profits of his industry to find their way into his pocket. Nor, from the material standpoint, can one see that there would be any end to such a process—to fear and unwilling concessions on the one side, and to dissatisfaction and complaints on the other. Legislation with provisions for arbitration, is able, possibly, to effect a certain amount, the reason being that it approximates more nearly to a right standard than the arbitrary use of tyranny or reprisals. At the same time no human arrangement can ever work out a problem which, when all is said and done, rests on a purely moral basis.

Both employer and employee have been afraid to adopt the only satisfactory solution, namely, to do whatever is known to be right and to leave the rest to work itself out. Consideration begets consideration. Once let the employee see that his employer has his interests at heart and he will willingly give the best that is in him to show his appreciation of such conduct. Again, once let the employer see that the employee means to put forth his best endeavors and he will feel that he deserves and can be trusted to appreciate concessions. It will be seen, in fact, that the difficulties of both sides have been based on mutual suspicion and distrust and that a satisfactory solution of the problem is possible only on the basis of strict adherence to the golden rule by both employer and employed. The employer should not regard himself as an autocrat free to carry out whatever course his selfish inclinations may dictate, nor should the employee regard himself as the unwilling doer of the minimum of work that will satisfy a tyrannical employer. If both would regard themselves as answerable to Principle alone and as placed in their respective positions to do that only which is just and right, friction would be eliminated and the wheels of industry would move smoothly forward. There are increasing indications that a time is coming when these simple but profound facts will be clearly recognized by all.

From Great Lakes to Gulf

ON MAY 22, it is announced, the first steamboat of the Chicago, St. Louis & Gulf Transportation Company will leave La Salle, a town of considerable size on the Illinois river, by way of the Mississippi river, for New Orleans. Steamboats have made this trip in the past, but there has been no regular means of water transportation between the points named for many years. La Salle is at the head of Illinois river navigation. It is ninety-nine miles southwest of Chicago. Before a waterway available at all seasons of the year can be opened between La Salle and Lake Michigan much work must be done. Along the practical lines recently agreed to by all the individuals and interests concerned in a lakes-to-gulf waterway the necessary work is now progressing. There is a question as to the height of the dam at Starved Rock, and an incidental question regarding adequate flood protection, but these are mere details, and connection should be made within a reasonable time between deep water in the Illinois and the Chicago sanitary district canal.

Not until there shall be an open waterway between the Great lakes and the gulf of Mexico can the importance of the scheme now on the point of inauguration be intelligently estimated, although there must be considerable local or way business from the first. No doubt vast quantities of freight now carried through the lakes and the American and Canadian canals to the north will be diverted to the Mississippi route, but it is quite certain that the bulk of the products will follow natural routes. A great part of the nation's produce now is forced to take unnatural routes across the country, or to pay exorbitant railway freight rates. For grain export purposes New Orleans offers advantages to a large section of the middle West that are equal if not superior to those offered by North Atlantic ports.

A great deal is likely to be said in the near future, consequent upon the opening of the lakes-to-gulf route, with regard to the regulation and equalization of freight rates. We are told that the ultimate aim of the company now about to engage in the revival of Mississippi valley waterway transportation is to establish a differential freight service by barge operation on the Illinois, Ohio and Mississippi rivers and the larger tributaries of the two streams last named, under joint arrangement with diverging rail lines, until a territory embracing fifteen states is brought into direct touch with the service. The public must be watchful lest some such arrangement may eventuate, as has been the case too often in the past, in the subordination of waterway to railroad interests. There is some security now, of course, in the fact that the interstate commerce commission is supposed to be observant of public interests in this respect. Perhaps if the interstate commerce commission shall insist on being a party to all rate-making there will be less probability of the consummation of a freight rate agreement that will operate eventually to deprive a waterway system of an excuse for existence.

If the railroads should consult their own best interests they would cease to fight and begin to work with the waterways, but it has long been their policy to take an opposite course, with the result that they have aroused antagonism in quarters where it would have been incomparably more profitable to have won support.

Fir Lumber and the Bridge Trust

ALTHOUGH there is no relation between the two subjects so far as known, it is nevertheless a striking coincidence that at a time when some of the western states are entering protests against the so-called bridge trust, which has to do with steel work only, there is a renewal of interest in the same section, and especially in Oregon, in wooden bridge construction. In Iowa, it is alleged, the bridge trust favors and imposes old-fashioned methods while good roads and good bridges demand progressive ideas. In Minnesota the Legislature has taken cognizance of complaints against the method of granting contracts to the big bridge companies. It has been found that contracts for bridges at or about a certain price almost invariably go to one company, at a higher price to another, and so on, the presumption being that an agreement exists between the bridge construction concerns that is practically a pool. Since all the western states are constructing new, or reconstructing old highways in these days, the matter of bridges is a very important one. It is important not only as regards the first cost of the bridges but also as concerns their maintenance.

Many engineers and builders have long insisted that wooden construction under proper conditions will outwear steel work. A late issue of the Timberman contains a testimonial to the lasting qualities of fir lumber in bridge construction from L. N. Roney of Eugene, Ore., who has superintended the building of bridges in Lane county of that state during an extended period. What he says of fir is, we think, of general interest. Speaking particularly of a wooden, Smith truss bridge, with a span of 230 feet across the Willamette river at Eugene, he says that when taken down two years ago, after it had served heavy traffic for thirty-seven years, its timbers were found to be absolutely free from all signs of decay. In his opinion the bridge would have been good for as many more years had it been possible to renew the bottom chords and to replace the piers. The trouble was with the substructure, not with the bridge. Mr. Roney calls attention to two other bridges in the same county, of 230 feet span length, one built more than forty years ago, the other four years later, both of which are in splendid condition so far as the span timbers are concerned. They also are supported by wooden piers which must be replaced every ten years. From an experience which embraces the construction of more than forty wooden bridges, Mr. Roney draws the conclusion that a superstructure of Oregon fir, if built on permanent piers of stone or concrete, with the spans carefully protected from the weather, "will outlast steel bridges, and certainly the upkeep in flooring, etc., is nothing in comparison to that of an uncovered structure."

It would be well for county commissioners and state highway commissions to look a little more closely into the relative merit and cost of steel and wooden bridges. Good roadway improvement is often postponed because of the great expense of bridge construction. The question is, whether steel bridgework is preferable to wooden, or whether wooden construction, using home material and employing home labor, thereby avoiding contact with unscrupulous trusts and equally unscrupulous contractors, is not more economical on every ground.

North Temperate Zone Sylva

THE curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, England, writing in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, says that the foundation of the Arnold Arboretum in 1872 by Harvard University "has proved to be the most important single event that has occurred during the last half century affecting the interests of persons concerned with the growth and study of the woody vegetation of temperate climes, either in Europe or elsewhere."

What this high English authority means by this eulogy, as we view the matter, is that through its superb collections, its far-ranging exploration expeditions, its inclusive and admirably printed technical literature, and the constant oversight for forty years by Prof. Charles Sprague Sargent, the arboretum has much increased in Europe knowledge and appreciation of trees and shrubs native to North America, and in both Europe and North America knowledge of the flora of China, Siberia and Japan. Credit for the Asiatic explorations is due to E. H. Wilson, whose achievements have won him an international reputation. Already the spoil that he has brought back has been acclimated and reproduced and is finding its way to the estates and parks of men and of cities that are awake to their opportunities.

The curator of the Kew gardens politely but frankly intimates that the arboretum really is better appreciated by European experts than it is by residents of the United States, and by Harvard alumni in particular. It is true that institutions, like men, are often not without honor save in their own country, and the smallness of the endowment of this branch of the university certainly would seem to hint at some undervaluation of one of the most renowned of the assets of the university at Cambridge, Mass.

Possibly the arboretum needs to be seen more in its civic educational service. In the first place its contract with the city of Boston by which maintenance charges are reduced—the city gaining a most beautiful park and the arboretum much aid for its budget—is a fine illustration of what university and city may do for common ends when they wish, at any time or anywhere. Moreover it is to the arboretum that nurserymen, landscape gardeners, park managers and founders of great individual estates now turn for light on their problems; and they come from all parts of the United States and of the world. What do they find? Let the president of the American Civic Association testify: "Here is a great living dictionary, a vast growing encyclopedia, perfectly readable, and legible in all its terms." There must be persons and associations, profiting by this source of information, that some day will show their gratitude by gifts that will parallel those which other departments of the university have received.

Combining Boston's Civic Forces

THE most encouraging recent news about Boston's urban plans is to the effect that the city planning board and central council of civic organizations are working together, first to list and then to federate all the organizations that aim to better local conditions, and that now often compete in the same field of labor. Add to this enterprise a similar one, which found formal expression at the conference held at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union on Wednesday evening last, and it is apparent that a new and better day is coming, less wasteful and competitive and far more effective in shaping necessary legislation and in electing suitable public officials.

Contrasted with the similar movement that originated a few years ago and familiarly known as the "Boston 1915" crusade, this latest plan has the advantage of coming up from below rather than being imposed from above. That earlier one was admirable in its plan but somewhat premature in its heralding; and it depended too much upon the initiative and backing of a single citizen, who no doubt will be the first to welcome the more general and spontaneous demand for unification that is now finding expression.

Before this process of federation and elimination of competition among organizations has gone very far, it will probably be found that one of its distinct superiorities over the "go as you please" policy of the past will be the disclosure of the large amount of available material, upon which action may be based, that there is at the disposal of all who would use it. An illustration of this was furnished in our recent elaborate article showing how often the problems of transportation in Greater Boston had been investigated and reported upon and what an absurd policy it was to propose another expensive investigation until something practical and constructive had been done with the facts and the expert advice already in hand.

It is not for lack of light that Boston fails to advance as it should. It is because its "will to do" is not equal to its facility in inquiry. The special "interests" that are hostile to anything like civic expansion if it interferes with their income from real estate or from terminal facilities or from monopoly rights as carriers, are not at all averse to repeated investigations of the "problem," provided nothing follows investigation. But a real federation of civic organizations with a "do something policy" would at once arouse them to use of all their resources as obstructionists, and they are many. So that the projectors of this latest crusade for civic unity need to be vigilant against sowers of the tares of dissension in the fair field of cooperation.

Back to the Farm in Canada

WITH the slackening of industrial activity generally and the practical suspension of railway construction in western Canada has come a renewed demand for homesteads. This is felt more particularly at present in Manitoba, perhaps, but in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia there is also a noticeable trend farmward. As has been pointed out in these columns, the demand for public land in British Columbia has led recently to the discovery that only a fraction of the area supposedly within control of the province is now available, while the choicest agricultural acreage has been "grabbed" in large part by speculators. However, steps are being taken to undo this wrong, and it is believed that they will result in the ultimate recovery of millions of acres fraudulently transferred from public to private ownership.

The war has cut off European immigration, but many thousands of immigrants who entered other callings on their arrival in western Canada in recent years have been diverted from them since August last by the same cause. In other words, depression in the manufacturing industries and in trade has deprived these workers of the employment into which they first entered from choice or necessity, and they are now turning to the soil for a livelihood. With helpful forethought the Dominion government has induced the railroads to carry these willing workers at minimum rates to points where they may obtain a start in crop-raising. So great has been the rush toward the west that the rates for spring homesteader or settler excursions have been slightly increased. It is not always possible to place the would-be homesteaders or settlers according to their desires, but it would seem that the Dominion and the provinces are working unitedly and energetically in an effort to sustain the farmward enthusiasm so that it may have a lasting influence on the country.

With this end in view it appears probable that many large tracts of fine agricultural land east of Winnipeg will soon be thrown open to settlement. The Manitoba superintendent of immigration strongly urges this course upon the Dominion government. If his advice shall be taken there can be little question that this territory will soon be developed. It is not only a promising grain country but it is equally inviting to the stock-raiser.

The fact that the farmer has been able to meet the untoward conditions resulting from the war with greater ease than the city worker has not been lost upon the latter. This is true on both sides of the line. While the townspeople have been forced to retrench greatly in order to bridge over the period of depression, the country people, so called, have had increased prosperity. Not only have the crops been good but the prices have been high. Possibly not all of those who now may turn to the soil in Canada will remain on the farm permanently, but it is reasonable to suppose that a great percentage, feeling the freedom and independence of the agricultural calling, will cling to it, and this, surely, must be counted as compensation for loss in other directions.

Notes and Comments

THERE are two reasons which will probably prove to have influenced the Italian government in declining the Austrian terms, if it should eventually prove that these terms have been declined. The first is the desire of the country to obtain complete possession of the Istrian peninsula, which has the two great ports of Trieste and Fiume at its base angles. The development of Italy as an empire in the eyes of the Italians demands this, so that probably the least the Italians would be willing to accept, in this quarter, would be an extension of their frontier to the Dalmatian coast. The other imperative demand from the point of view, not so much of the Italian irridentists as of the Italian war office, is the extension of the frontier in the Tyrol from its present unstrategic line, on the foothills of the Alps, to the crests of the higher mountains beyond. This would make the frontier the line of mountains, pierced by the Brenner Pass, through which the railway line runs from Verona, by way of Trient and Botzen, to Innsbruck.

THAT a new ministry is to be added to the story of coalition ministries, in the United Kingdom, is today an admitted fact. The most famous of these coalition ministries was probably that known as the "All Talents," formed by Lord Grenville, at the beginning of the last century. The most questionable, that formed late in the 18th century, by Lords North and Fox. The most successful, that formed in the mid eighteenth century, by the Duke of Newcastle and Pitt. The present coalition will resemble most closely that of the "All Talents." All that can be said about it at present is that the only two of the existing ministers who are absolutely certain to retain their offices are the prime minister, whose inevitable retirement was prophesied some two or three years ago by certain papers of the American press, and the foreign secretary, whose fall was announced, as equally inevitable, just about the same time, by the Socialists of England, in the famous proclamation, "Grey must go." The new "All Talents" ministry will no doubt contain the Unionists leaders, as well as representatives certainly of the Labor party and possibly of the Irish Nationalists.

THE claims of Berlin are extremely difficult to reconcile with the denials of Petrograd. At the same time it seems impossible any longer to doubt that the Germans have won a very marked and a very considerable success in the Galician campaign. How marked and how considerable it is impossible, with the evidence before us, to attempt to estimate. It seems, however, equally impossible to doubt that it is more considerable than any they have claimed in the past. The recuperative power of Russia has, none the less, always proved one of the most disturbing facts to her opponents in war, and no person familiar with the story of the campaign of Kunersdorf, is likely to underestimate it.

POST-IMPRESSIONISM has done more for an ungrateful world than the world knows. It has given us, among other things, that jocular spot of color the wool coat. The wool coat came to stay soon after post-impressionism put its foot down in the art galleries of Europe, and it is gaining in intensity of color with every year. The new school with all its conceits and crudities flung, as Mr. Ruskin puts it, a pot of pure color in the faces of the public. It may have been the only good thing it did, but that was enough to educate the taste of the multitude once again to love color in its purity. The multitude giggled at the pictures, but liked the pure gold of the orange, the green and red of apples, and the bite of the lemon yellow. So, when next the aniline dye was rescued from its softeners and improvers, it triumphed. At first it was flirted with merely. One startling gleam sprung out in a hat or a single knot of ribbon. Then came the coat worn only by the courageous. The coat rushed rapidly from gay to blazing dyes, and was donned universally. It is not a Joseph's coat of many colors, but a coat of one burning blazing radiant tone. It dominates every scene on which it enters and fairly takes the color out of earth and sky. The first aniline dye produced was magenta. The color took its name from the battle of Magenta fought in 1859. The poor honest man loved it naturally from the beginning, but when magenta, a kind of purple red, was routed as esthetically impossible, his predilection was concealed, and the color was forgotten. Aniline dyes and the poor honest man have come into their own today. A firm in England announces a new range of brilliant colors with a new range of names, all place names made famous recently in France and Flanders. Can the wool coat grow brighter? We shall see. Meanwhile the Post-Impressionist smiles but like Brer Rabbit says nuffin.

CONSIDERED only in the light of a financial transaction the loan of $1,000,000 negotiated in the United States for the Bolivian government is not a great matter. It is to run only one year and is intended simply to tide over a temporary difficulty in the southern republic. But taken in connection with the loan of $25,000,000 to Argentina, with other South and Central American loans now in contemplation, and with industrial and municipal loans to Canada, it serves to emphasize the fact that in some quite important ways the European war has extended American interests, which should mean that it has also broadened the American outlook.

IT IS not difficult to agree with the Philadelphia Public Ledger that since the $50,000,000 good roads resolution introduced by Senator Sproul must pass two legislatures and cannot be voted on until November, 1918, no one can accuse Pennsylvania of not being deliberate in this matter. On the other hand, this method of procedure must cause many to think what enormous savings Pennsylvania would have made in the past had its people been half as deliberate over expenditures on things by no means so badly needed as better highways in that state.